FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

XVI.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 12, 1833. [NO. 823.

...AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
...Edward J. Hale,
... annum, if paid in advance; $3
...ring the year of subscription; or
...he end of the year.

...EMENTS inserted for sixty cents per
...irst, & thirty cents for each succeed-
... Advertisers are requested to state
...nsertions desired, or they will be con-
...id, and charged accordingly.
...e Editor must be post paid.

...SHOES, &c.

...w landing, consisting of a general as-
... fresh from the manufactories, suita-
...try trade.
—ALSO—
...ms Wrapping Paper.
A. KIMBALL.
§6-tf.§

...00 Lbs. prime green Coffee,
10 hhds. Sugar,
10 do. Molasses,
...nd for sale low for cash or country
HENRY HORN.
15-tf.

...ESH LIME.

...ks fresh Thomastown Stone LIME,
Just received, and for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
..., Dec. 18, 1832. 11-tf.

...ADLOCK'S
... Powder for Diseases of the Lungs.
... the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

...NOTICE.

...EL SUTHERLAND, is constituted
...t for the collection of all Notes and
... to me, with instructions to proceed
..., by legal process, against all who
...rst application.
WM L. HAWLEY.

... sale at my Store, three doors East of
...are, Person-st., wholesale or retail,—
...pper Leather,
...d Harness do.

...elphia Calf Skins,
... Blue and Black Coach Lining Skins,
...dding and Shoe Lining Skins,
...nd Coarse Shoes, by the Case or re-
... Wool Hats,
...read, and Black Varnish,
...oe Lasts, assorted,
...ith a general assortment of Groceries.

...EW GOODS.

...LET has just received his FALL
...INTER GOODS, consisting in
...mmon Cloths, Cassimeres & Sattinetts,
...heetings and Shirtings,
..., No. 5 to 10,
... Bedtick,
...inghams,
..., a variety of patterns,
...simere and Cantoon Cords,
... Calicoes and Prints,
...ric and cotton Hdkffs.
...erine and gauze do.
...sortment of Drillings,
... and fancy Merseilles,
...d Bombazets,
... and quality Binding,
...eeding Hoes,
... Taylor's Axes,
...inges—Trace Chains,
...rtment of stock, plate and knob Locks
...ches,
...er, cupboard and pad Locks,
...Forks, and pocket Knives,
...sortment of Carpenter's Tools,
...Manilla Cordage,
...ine Hats, Shoes and Trunks,
...dles and Valisses,
...oda Powders,
...aints and Putty,
... and maple Soap,
...Preston Salts and Rose,
..., Cloves, and Cinnamon,
...round Ginger,
... Cheese,
...bloom Raisins,
...ass 8x10 and 10x12,
...owder, Lead and Shot,
...d Hyson Teas,
...wn Sugar,
...ses, Salt, Iron, &c. &c.
7tf.

...ugar, Teas, Wines, ...d Liquors, &c. &c.

...iber is now receiving and offers for
...llowing articles, viz:
... Rico COFFEE,
...Croix, P. R. and N. O. Sugar,
...l, Gunpowder, Souchong, and Young
... Teas, in half and quarter chests and
...rs suitable for families,
...deira, Sherry, Teneriffe, L. P. and S.
...a, Muscat and Malaga Wines,
...Port, Champaigne and Claret,
... Brandy (Seignette Brand) in pipes and
...r casks, warranted pure as imported.
...Swan Brand) old Jamaica Rum and
...ahela Whiskey, of excellent flavour,
... Soft shell Almonds, Nutmegs, Sweet
...wes, Cayenne Pepper, Race Ginger,
... Pimento, and London Mustard, fresh,
... Stout Porter in pint & quart bottles.
... do do and Ale in do,
...ters, fresh Lime Juice and Lemon Si-
...yeet Chocolate and fine Table Salt in
...orted sizes, Wine and Porter Bottles,
...ble refined Loaf Sugar,
...af and Lump do,
...Nails and Brads assorted,
...sh and American Wrought Nails assort-
...wder, bar Lead, and Shot,
...le Leather, small sides weighing from 9
... lbs.
...ap, White Lead, Paints, Window Glass,
...sh Segars, Saunders *best* Chewing To-
...o,
...Maccaboy Snuff, Indigo, Chalk, Copperas,
...sh White, Saltpetre, Alum, Spirits of
...entine and Lamp Black, &c. &c. &c.
ARCH. CAMPBELL.
...lle, August 28, 1832. §94-tf.§

FOR SALE,

119 KEGS WHITE LEAD, warranted pure,
102 Gall. Lamp Oil,
2000 lbs. Glauber Salts, 900 lbs. Epsom,
200 lbs. Chloride Lime,
1 bale Hops,
1 carboy Aquafortis,
1 do Sulphuric Acid,
7 Hampers Black Bottles,
Linseed, Train and Sweet Oil,
Glass 8x10 and 10x12, Putty in bladders,
Ink Powder and Liquid Ink, Maynard & Noyes',
Red and coloured wafers,
Syrup Sassaparilla and Liverwort,
Swaim's Panacea, (genuine,)
Indelible Ink,
Maccasar and Bear's Oil, (genuine,)
Peppermint and Boneset Lozenges,
Chlorine Tooth-wash, a very superior article for cleansing the Teeth, (genuine,)
Osborne's Superior Water Colours, in Maple and Mahogony Boxes,
Superior Hair, Clothes, Hatter's, Paint and White-wash Brushes,
Surgeon and Dentist Instruments, superior quality,
Hull's, Eberlee's and common Trusses,
Shop Furniture, Crucibles, Retorts, and evaporating Dishes,
Patent Medicines, (a large assortment.)
ALSO,
Almonds, Raisins, Filberts & English Walnuts.
R. MAYNARD & CO.
October 2. 800-tf.

Specific for Ague and Fever.

THOMAS'S INDIAN MEDICAMENTUM,

AN infallible remedy for Ague and Fever, and all diseases of the stomach, arising from bile. Experience, the surest and most convincing teacher, has most satisfactorily proved the efficacy of this medicine, as a remedy for the above named diseases.

It has frequently been tried, in long standing cases of Ague and Fever, and has been attended with success. If resorted to on the first attack of the Ague, one dose is sufficient.

Patients who use this medicine, will not find themselves, while using it, under the necessity of changing their ordinary diet, or suspending their attention to business.

When the stomach is surcharged with bile, one dose of the **MEDICAMENTUM** gives relief, as it cleanses the stomach of all morbid humours and prevents all predisposition to head-ache, indigestion and fevers, it will be found to be one of the most useful and convenient Spring and Fall purgatives that can be resorted to.

For sale by
THOMAS COCHRAN,
North East corner of Market Square.

To the Public.

THE Subscribers do most cheerfully recommend *THOMAS'S INDIAN MEDICAMENTUM,* for Agues and Fevers, having suffered much from that distressing complaint and found no permanent relief until they made use of that Medicine. It is perfectly safe and gives immediate relief when taken according to directions.

ARCH'D SMITH,
NEILL McNAIR,
CASWELL S. BRAY.
July 9th, 1832. 88-tf.

Removal.

JAMES KYLE

HAS removed to his New Brick Store, at his Old Stand, corner of Market Square and Hay street, where he is now receiving a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & GROCERIES,

Also, an assortment of
BEST ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS,
All of which will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.
March 20. 72tf.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons that are indebted to the subscriber, either by bond, note or book account, are particularly requested to call and settle the same, as I am closing my business in Fayetteville. Longer indulgence cannot be given.

HENRY L. JONES.
December 18th, 1832. 11-tf

For Sale—*For Cash or Produce,*

6 Hhds. N. O. and Porto Rico SUGAR,
10 Bags Coffee,
50 Kegs cut Nails, assorted, from 4d to 20d.
Castings, a handsome assortment,
Heavy Trace Chains, Axes, Shovels, Cotton and Wool Cards, Wagon boxes, Swedes and English Iron, Copperas, Saltpetre, Madder, Indigo, &c. &c.
—ALSO—
AN ASSORTMENT OF STAPLE
Dry Goods,
MEN'S CLOAKS.
1000 bushels Liverpool and Alum SALT.
JOHN MUNN.
December 4, 1832. §9-tf.§

For Sale,

A NEAT family CARRIAGE and Pannel GIG.—*Also,* BAROUCHES, Stick GIGS, light WAGONS, &c. GARDNER & McKETHAN,
COACH MAKERS.
Fayetteville, December 4, 1832. 9tf.

NOTICE.

JUST received, per Steam Boat Henrietta, the following Goods:
5 hhds prime Sugar,
8 bbls Tanners' Oil,
1 hhd best Winter Lamp Oil,
20 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
200 lbs Dry Do.
20 boxes 8x10 Window Glass,
2 tons Castings, assorted, some large Pots and Kettles, Wagon Boxes, &c.
1 Ceroon best Spanish Indigo,
Spanish Brown, Epsom and Glauber Salts,
Ginger, Madder, Camphor, &c.
JONES FULLER.
Nov. 27, 1832. 8-tf

Cheese, &c.

10 Casks prime CHEESE,
1 hhd. Shell Barks,
30 boxes Herring,
Writing and Letter Paper,
Just received and for sale by
THO. SANDFORD & CO.
February 11. 19-tf.

On Consignment,

25 Hhds. prime retailing Molasses, (new crop)
70 Bbls. Thomastown Lime,
25 bags Coffee,
50 boxes smoked Herrings,
For sale low for cash, by
DAN. SUTHERLAND.
February 11, 1833. 19tf.

Standard Keeper's Notice.

THE public are hereby notified that the Standard Weights and Measures have been received from New York, and that the Subscriber, having been duly appointed Standard Keeper for the town of Fayetteville and county of Cumberland, is prepared to examine and put his seal on all Weights and Measures agreeably to law. All persons are hereby required to bring forward their Weights and Measures, to be examined, at the Standard Keeper's Office at the Store of Gurdon Deming, Esq., in case of failure, they will be dealt with as the law directs.

FRED. MOORE, S. K.
Fayetteville, Feb. 11, 1833. 19-6w.

Bark Wanted,

AT the Fayetteville Tan Yard, several hundred cords of OAK BARK. The highest market price in cash will be given.

KYLE & BOWMAN.
Feb. 11, 1833.—19-3m.

Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber is duly authorized to sell the life estate of Mrs. *Sarah McPherson,* in two tracts of Land lying in the County of Cumberland, one containing 305 acres, situated on the North side of Big Rockfish, 12 miles from Fayetteville, on the Camden Road, being the former residence of John McPherson, dec'd, and having on it a good Dwelling House and all necessary out houses, a Mill which would require but little repair to put it in operation. Between 40 and 50 acres of the Land is under cultivation. It would be a good stand for a person desirous of keeping a Public House; and being near the creek, is valuable for its timber.

The other tract contains about 106 acres, lying 4 miles west of Fayetteville, on the Chicken Road, and adjoining the Lands of Colin McPherson, Alexander McPherson, and Daniel Baker, Esq. It is remarkably well timbered. The terms will be liberal and accommodating to the purchaser. Apply to DANIEL BAKER,
Attorney for Sarah McPherson.
Cumberland County, Feb. 11. 19tf

Temperance Meeting.

A MEETING of the Fayetteville Temperance Society is called by their Executive Committee, to be held in the Town Hall in Fayetteville, on the evening of Tuesday, the 26th of February next. The American Temperance Society have appointed that day for Temperance Meetings in all the cities, towns and villages in the U. States; and recommended that a Temperance Society be formed in every place where there is none, and that suitable efforts be made to increase the number of members of societies already formed.

All the friends of Temperance in Town and in the neighbouring country are respectfully invited to attend the meeting in Fayetteville. The Committee will endeavor to make it interesting;—several Addresses may be expected.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Fayetteville, Jan. 28, 1833. 17tf.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the Subscriber, on the 6th instant, a Hound DOG called BULLET, marked as follows: black back, white feet, long tail tipped with white, half ring on his neck, yellow specks over his eyes, and a hole on the lower end of his right ear. The above reward will be given, with thanks for the Dog, or information that will lead to his recovery.

JNO. WADDILL, Jr.
February 26. 21tf.

Taken Up,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland county, on the 9th instant, a negro man who says his name is JIM, the property of Robert Hoie, of Rowan County. He is about 35 years of age, six feet high, large prominent eyes, the first joint of the left fore finger is off, and has a scar on the right temple. The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

FRED. MOORE, *Jailer.*
Fayetteville, Feb. 25. 21tf.

Chairs.

20 DOZ. Windsor and Flag bottom CHAIRS, of different qualities. *Also,*
A few Rocking Chairs,
For sale by A. KIMBALL.
January 28. 17-tf.

PATENT BALANCES.

DOW'S Patent Brass and Iron Scale Beams. 7 and 14 lbs. Iron ring Weights.
½ nests and nests Iron Weights from ½ oz. to 1 lb. and from ½ oz. to 4 lbs (Swindel's make.)
ALSO,
A general assortment of **SCALES,** &c. for sale by JAMES MARTINE.
County Standard Weights & *Measures,* furnished at short notice.
February 18. 20-eow3w.

Revolutionary Pensioners.

THE Subscriber gives notice that he is willing to be employed to act as ATTORNEY for such *Revolutionary Pensioners* as may find it convenient to attend personally at the Bank of the United States, at Fayetteville, to draw their Pensions; that he will remit their money to whoever they may direct, by mail or otherwise, but always at their risk. He will also attend to the renewal of Notes at either of the Banks in this place, for such persons as may think proper to employ him, all upon moderate terms, but remittances of money must always be at the risk of the persons employing him, and all letters addressed to him on these subjects must be post paid. Forms of the Power of Attorney, &c. necessary to draw Pensions will be furnished if applied for, by

DUNCAN MAC RAE.
Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1833. 20-eow6w.

*** The Editors of the different newspapers in this State, would perhaps confer a favor on the old Pensioners by giving them this information.

PROCLAMATION,
By the Governor of N. Carolina.

Whereas by an act passed at the last Session of the General Assembly of this State, entitled "An Act to establish *the Bank of North Carolina,*" it is made the duty of the Governor, to issue his proclamation, immediately after the adjournment of the Legislature, appointing five Commissioners at each of the places hereinafter named, to open books of subscription for stock in said Bank, amounting to the sum of one million of dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each:—Now I, DAVID L. SWAIN, Governor of North Carolina, in obedience to the said Act of Assembly, do hereby issue this my proclamation, appointing Edward B. Dudley, Thos. B. Wright, James F. McRee, Owen Holmes and Robert H. Cowan, Commissioners to open books of subscription for the purpose aforesaid at Wilmington. John W. Wright, John H. Hall, Duncan McRae, Edward L. Winslow and Daniel M'Dairmid, at Fayetteville. Thomas Marshall, David W. Borden, Otway Burns, Jeconias Pigott and Benjamin Leecraft, at Beaufort. R. D. Speight, Samuel Simpson, Wm. Hollister, Wm. Gaston and John M. Roberts, at Newbern. Thos. H. Blount, Allen Grist, Abner P. Neal, James Ellison and Eli Hoyt, at Washington. Josiah Collins, Sen., Jos. B. Skinner, David W. Stone, Nathaniel Brewer, and Jonathan H. Haughton, at Edenton. Andrew Joiner, Mark H. Pettaway, Edmund B. Freeman, William B. Lockhart and Thomas Burgess, at Halifax. Horatio N. Williams, Benjamin Sutton, John C. McMorine, Miles White and Isaiah Fearing, at Elizabeth City. Joseph R. Lloyd, James W. Clarke, Peter Evans, Exum Lewis and Henry Austin, at Tarborough. Joseph Gales, William Boylan, James Grant, Alfred Jones and Charles L. Hinton, at Raleigh. James Webb, James S. Smith, William A. Graham, Frederick Nash and Alfred Moore, at Hillsborough. George Williamson, Stephen Dodson, Willie Jones, Samuel Watkins and Azariah Graves, at Milton. John M. Morehead, Jesse Lindsay, Henry Humphreys, Robert Maxwell and Jonathan Parker, at Greensborough. John Hill, Charles F. Bagge, Emanuel Shober, Thomas T. Armstrong and Matthew R. Moore, at Salem. David F. Caldwell, Maxwell Chambers, Thomas L. Cowan, Michael Brown and Richard H. Alexander, at Salisbury. John Smith, Clement Marshall, Alexander Little, Adam Lockhart and William Dismukes, at Wadesborough. John Irwin, Eli Springs, William Davidson, William I. Alexander and Samuel McCombs, at Charlotte. Lawson Henderson, Vardry McBee, John Hoke, Daniel M. Forney and Bartlett Shipp, at Lincolnton. William P. Waugh, Edmund Jones, Walter Lenoir, Samuel F. Patterson and James Wellborn, at Wilkesborough. Thomas Walton, Isaac T Avery, Robert Pearson, William Dickson, and John W. Carson, at Morganton. James M. Smith, Samuel Chunn, James W. Patton, Richard E. Fortune and Samuel W. Davidson, at Asheville. The books of subscription will be opened at the places aforesaid under the direction of the said Commissioners, or a majority of them, on Monday, the fourth day of February next, and continued open for the space of sixty days thereafter, at the expiration of which time they will be returned to the Executive Department at Raleigh.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, and have signed the same with my hand.

Done at Raleigh, this 18th day of January, A. D. 1833, and of American Independence, the fifty-seventh.

DAVID L. SWAIN.

By the Governor,
W. R. HILL, *Private Secretary.*
Raleigh, Jan. 22, 1833.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT in conformity to the foregoing Proclamation of the Governor of the State of North Carolina, a Book of Subscription for Stock in the *"Bank of North Carolina"* was opened on Monday, the 4th instant, at the Bank of Cape Fear, in this town, and will at that place be continued open every day during Bank hours, for the space of sixty days from that time, for the purpose aforesaid.

JOHN W. WRIGHT,
JOHN H. HALL,
DUNCAN MAC RAE,
EDWARD L. WINSLOW,
DAN'L McDIARMID, } *Comm'rs.*
Fayetteville, 5th Feb. 1833. 18-13dA.

FOR SALE, at Wilmington,

400 sacks of 4½ bushels esch of Liverpool SALT,
6000 bushels Turks Island Salt,
25 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
10 ditto, New Orleans,
80 ditto, Martinique Molasses, very good,
25 bbls. 4th proof Monongohela Spirits,
100 bags Cuba Coffee,
100 kegs White Lead.
LAZARUS & WHITMARSH.
Janaary 11, 1833. 15 *tf.*

Soap.

50 BOXES No. 1. bar *SOAP,* just received pr Steamer John Walker, for sale by
A. KIMBALL.
January 28 17-tf.

Shoes, &c.

50 Cases, comprising a general assortment of SHOES, well worthy the attention of Country Merchants, received per Steamer Jno. Walker.
AMOS KIMBALL.
January 28. 17tf.

Nails.

Just received from the Boston Iron Company,
100 kegs NAILS, assorted, from 4d to 20d.
For sale by
THO. SANDFORD & CO.
February 19. 20tf.

A Valuable LOT For Sale.

THE Lafayette Hotel Company will sell at Auction, on Saturday, the 16th February, at the Lafayette Hotel, a LOT OF GROUND adjoining the Hotel Lot, fronting on Hay street about forty feet. Terms liberal and made known on the day of sale. For any information respecting the Lot, apply to W. WHITEHEAD, or
JOHN CAMPBELL.
January 28. 17-ts.

Postponement.

THE above sale is postponed till 26th March next, on which day the sale will positively take place. W. WHITEHEAD,
JOHN CAMPBELL.
February 16, 1833. 20-ts.

Sugar, &c.

300 Bbls. SUGAR,
5 ditto SHELL BARKS,
15 ditto CIDER,
Just received and for sale by
THO. SANDFORD & CO.

JUST RECEIVED, AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF

BOOKS, &C.

AMONG which are, History of Ireland, Prince Puckler's Tour, Travels in Peru, French Revolution, Voyage to St. Helena, Outlaw's Bride, Historical Anecdotes, Anecdotes of Birds, New Zealanders, Book of the Constitution, Son of a Genius, Maddock's Chancery, Coke on Littleton, Starkie on Evidence, Barton's Equity, Eberle's Practice, Henry's Commentary, Chapman's Sermon's, Theological Library, Keith's Evidences of Prophecy, Keith's Sojourns of the Times, Wilson's Private devotions, Is it well? by Dr. Bedell, Religious Souvenir, by do.; Jay's Exercises, Crabbe's Synonymes, Legh Richmond, Sketch Book, Art of being Happy, the Garland, Mrs. Ewing, Life of Isabella Campbell, The Waldenses, Village and Assembly Hymns, Confession of Faith, Union Bible Questions, Playfair's Euclid, Ryan's Algebra, Key to do., Liber Primus, &c. &c. A large assortment of colored and plain Toys, Primers, &c. Cheap Paper. A handsome assortment of

NEW MUSIC.

Among which are many of the latest popular Songs. E. J. HALE.
February 25, 1833.

PHŒNIX,

A fine large JACK, eight years old, will stand the ensuing spring season, at the Subscriber's Stable, about one mile above the Clarendon Bridge, on the East side of the River. For further particulars, apply to the Subscriber.
WM. L. MILLER.
February 19, 1833. 20-4w.

Important Sale of Valuable REAL ESTATE,
In the Town of Fayetteville, No. Carolina.

ON Tuesday the 26th day of March next, at the Town House, or on the pavement in front of the premises, will be sold at Public Auction, the following desirable and very valuable LOTS, viz:

One Lot, corner of Hay and Donaldson streets, 46 feet front on Hay street, running back to Franklin street, being the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, the foundations (which are of stone and very substantial) and the brick thereon included.

Also, five other Lots East of and adjoining the above, each 21 feet front and rear, running back to Franklin street 288 feet.

The above Lots are all situated between the new Lafayette Hotel and Market Square, being in the most valuable business part of the town, the side walks in front handsomely paved and curbed with stone. Indisputable titles will be given.

Terms of Sale.—A credit of one, two, three and four years, purchasers to give bonds, bearing interest from date, payable in New York, and secured by a mortgage on the premises. For further particulars, apply to

JOSEPH BAKER,
Agent for Robert Donaldson.
Fayetteville, February 5. 18-s.

Coffee, Molasses, &c.

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAM BOAT HENRIETTA,
25 Hhds New crop MOLASSES,
29 Bags Java Coffee,
10 barrels Cider, For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
February 5. 17tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who placed papers in the hands of the late Archibald Smith, as Constable for collection, will please call on the Subscriber this day, who will deliver the same on the proper evidence being shown of the fact.

WM. WADDILL, Jr.
February 11 20-3w.

To Editors and Publishers.

THE Undersigned offers his services to the Editors and Publishers throughout the U. S. as a General Agent, either for the purpose of collecting debts already due (particularly in N. Carolina, S. Carolina and Virginia) or of procuring Subscribers to Periodicals, Newspapers or unpublished Works. He has been engaged extensively in this State and S. Carolina, as a travelling Agent and Collector for the past year, and refers to the subjoined certificate as an evidence of his qualifications for the business.—Such persons as are desirous of availing themselves of his services, will please to address him (post paid) at Raleigh, N. C. and state the terms they offer.

WM. H. WILLIAMS.
Raleigh, Jan. 14, 1833.

N. B.—A letter from N. York (postage unpaid) is in the Post Office, and will not be taken out.—All unpaid letters (positively,) will not be taken from the Post Office. W. H. W.
Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1833.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

THIS is to certify, that during the last year, Dr. *Wm. H. Williams,* of this City, has been extensively engaged in collecting Newspaper and other Accounts for us as well as other Editors, and by his fidelity, punctuality and persevering activity, has given entire satisfaction.—We recommend him to the Public as a valuable Agent, in whose integrity the most perfect confidence may be placed.

J. GALES & SON,
Editors of the Raleigh Register.
LAWRENCE & LEMAY,
Editors of the Raleigh Star.
E. J. HALE,
Editor of the Fayetteville Observer.
Raleigh, January 14, 1833.

Beef.

A FEW half Barrels *MESS BEEF,* put up expressly for family use, for sale by
A. KIMBALL.

400 Sacks of blown SALT, for sale by
W. WHITEHEAD.
January 15. 15tf.

Earthenware, China, & Glass.

THOMAS J. BARROW & CO. IMPORTERS, 88, *Water Street, New York,* are receiving their Spring Importations in the above line; comprising a great variety of the Newest Patterns, which are offered to Southern Merchants at the most reduced prices possible for the article to be sold at.

In addition to the above, they have a large and complete assortment of gilt and plain LOOKING-GLASSES constantly on hand at low prices.

Hoping a continuation of the liberal support hitherto received from our Southern friends, we have made every exertion to lay in a Stock of the most desirable Goods for that market—and it shall be our constant endeavor to promote the interest of all those who may favor us with their orders.

THOMAS J. BARROW & CO.
Importers—88, Water Street, New York.
New York, January 18, 1833. 17-9t.

CHEAP PAPER,

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

PUBLIC HOUSE.
REMOVAL.

JAMES CARNEY returns his sincere acknowledgments to the Public for the very liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and respectfully informs them that he has taken that large and commodious *Brick Building,* the property of John Devereux, Esq., next door to the building formerly occupied by the Bank of Newbern, on South Front Street; where he is prepared to accommodate Boarders by the month or day. His Table shall at all times be furnished with the best the market affords, and he pledges himself that every exertion shall be used to merit the approbation of those who may think proper to patronize him. In the event of a Steamboat Line being established between this place and Norfolk, which is contemplated, this building, from its size and situation, will be found to be the most eligible for a Hotel, in this town. There is an excellent wharf convenient to the premises, & the rooms are large, comfortable, and well finished. Travellers are assured that their horses will be well fed and carefully attended to.

Newbern, (N. C.) March 1, 1833. 22 3w

Pocket Book Lost.

LOST between 12 o'clock on Wednesday and 9 o'clock on Thursday, in this town, a red Morocco POCKET BOOK, containing $45 in cash, in Cape Fear Bank Notes—the marks of the Notes are not recollected. There was three promissory notes in the Pocket Book, viz: one on Dillon Jordan, Sen, agent for Thomas Jordan, for $87, and some cents, with two or three credits—one on Jubal E. Alday, of Stokes County, for $32, no credit—one on George Brindle for $8, no credit, together with other papers not recollected. All persons are forewarned from trading for said Notes.

A reward of $10 will be given for the Pocket Book and contents, if delivered to
GEORGE W. MONROE.
Fayetteville, March 5, 1833. 22tf.

Notice.

THE undersigned having sold his Stock of Goods to Mr. Wm. D. Clark, together with the remainder of the term of rent for his stand, those having claims against the undersigned will please present them for settlement, and those indebted to him will be good enough to call and settle the same. He will be found, during business hours, at the Counting Room of Mr. Clark.

A. W. HORTON.
Fayetteville, February 25, 1833. 22tf.

WM. D. CLARK,

LATE from Virginia, having purchased the entire Stock of GOODS of Mr. A. W. Horton, will continue to transact a Dry Goods and Grocery Business, at the same stand, and flatters himself with the hope of having it in his power to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom. In a short time he will receive a general supply of the various descriptions of Goods in the above line. He will also purchase and barter for all kinds of Country Produce, &c.

Mr. A. W Horton will attend to and transact my business during my absence.

WM. D CLARK.
Fayetteville, February 25. 22tf.

Mackerel.

30 Bbls. No. 2 and 3 late fall caught Mackerel, for sale by
AMOS KIMBALL.
March 5. 22tf.

Newbern Bank Stock
FOR SALE.

ON MONDAY the first day of April next, I shall offer for sale at Public Auction, at the Office of the Bank of Newbern, in Raleigh, TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-ONE SHARES of the Capital Stock of the Bank of Newbern, *upon a credit of six months.*

The sale will be made under a resolution of the Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina, for the purpose of discharging the Bank debts of the Institution; and will certainly take place without reserve.

CHARLES MANLY,
Treasurer University of N. C.
Raleigh, March 1, 1833.

NEW STORE—NEW GOODS,
Cheap for Cash.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his frends and the public generally, that he has taken that old and well known Stand lately occupied by Mr. H. L. Jones, at the corner of Market Square and Gillespie street, where may be found at all times, a general and well selected Stock of

Boots and Shoes,

Fresh and direct from the Manufactories, consisting of Ladies' and Gentlemen's, Boys', Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes of all kinds, selected particularly for the town trade, where Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. Country Merchants would also do well to call and examine before purchasing, as my Stock is all fresh and good, and prices much reduced. By strict attention to business, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. My Stock consists in part, of the following viz.

Ladies fine prunella and seal skin Slips, seal skin Bootees, Morocco Bootees and walking Shoes,
Misses' seal skin Bootees and Shoes.
Men's stout pegged Brogans,
Ditto ditto sewed ditto.
Ditto ditto ditto Shoes,
Ditto ditto pegged ditto,
Ditto fine calf sewed ditto,
Ditto ditto do do Shoetees;
Ditto fine calf sewed Boots,
Ditto ditto nailed ditto,
Ditto stout pegged ditto,
HATS—Men's and boys fine and wool Hats,
ALSO, an assortment of traveling Trunks & Bags,
FISH—A few boxes prime Cod Fish,
SOAP—50 boxes No. 1 bar Soap, a prime article,
A few boxes perfumed shaving ditto,
CARDS—Whittemore's No. 10 cotton Cards, and No. 6 wool,
ALSO, writing and letter Paper.

L. R. BRADLEY.
Fayetteville, March 4. 22tf.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Spring supply of FANCY DRY GOODS, &c. direct from New York and Philadelphia, which he offers for sale at his usual low prices for cash.

H. CAMPBELL, Jr.
Fayetteville, Feb. 26. 21tf.

BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Friday, March 1.

The bill for modifying the duties on imports, as passed by the House of Representatives, (in effect Mr CLAY's bill) being under consideration, and on its passage—

Mr. CALHOUN said, that although he objected to many of the details of this bill, he should vote for it. He thought the time too long, the descent of the duties too slow, and the home valuation as exceptionable; but all these are countervailed by the general spirit and principle of the bill. He stated that he did not regard the bill as containing any plighted pledge; but as a measure adopted adopted to meet a peculiar state of things. He believed that no attempt would be made to disturb the arrangement of this bill, and if it was, that it would be repelled with indignation. He further believed that as far as this bill is concerned, peace will be given to the land: but he must say with deep regret, that there is another bill which had originated in this body, and had just been returned with the sanction of the other House, which would disturb that peace. It would not do it immediately, but it was a precedent of the most dangerous character. He believed, that this bill was a repeal of the Constitution, and, "so help me God!" said he, "I would rather have that instrument repealed on the face of it." He viewed it as a measure which must inevitably tend to consolidation. It would not be acquiesced in. It would be resented, not by force, but by a long course of public opposition, which would never cease until the bill shall be expunged with disgrace from the statute book. The verdict of Congress was against S. Carolina: but there was an appeal which would lie to the people. The great Republican party would again be rallied and re-united, as it was in 1798, and by its force this evil will be corrected, or else the liberties of this country are gone for ever. He rejoiced that one subject of controversy was settled and put to rest, but he deeply regretted that another should be opened which presented a different issue, and one of a most formidable character.

Mr. DALLAS said that although the Senator from South Carolina had stated that the South would not view this bill in the light of a pledge to abandon the protective system, yet the gentleman who had opposed the bill had indicated a different opinion, and for himself he was opposed to all that kind of legislation. He expressed his fear that while we are tranquilizing one part of the country by this bill, we may be disturbing the tranquility of another part, and thus be only shifting the scene of discontent. The bill would throw out of employment a great mass of People now occupied in the State of Pennsylvania in manufacturing establishments, and would render useless and profitless all those splendid works of internal improvement, her canals and rail roads, for the transportation of the fabrics which may be prepared by our domestic industry. It would diminish the value of her coal mines, and operate as a mischievous check on her prosperity. He thought that a bill involving such important results ought to have been more maturely considered and weighed, before any final decision was had upon it. Congress had acted hastily on this question, which affects the whole People, and which ought to have proceeded from some popular basis. He could have wished the postponement of this measure until the next Congress shall assemble. In that Congress, there will be a fuller representation of the voice of the People, and if that body should then determine to destroy this system, he would acquiesce cheerfully in that decision, and so also would the S[illegible]e which he represented. All the conflicting interests had evinced a disposition to put off this question till the next session. South Carolina had determined to suspend her operations until that time, and the subject might have gone over till then without any danger to the peace of the country. The Tariff bill of the last session was passed after the most serious examination and discussion, and he believed that if a bill destroying that measure was now passed, it would be difficult to avoid the character of inconsistency.

But he thought that as a substantive measure this bill ought not to pass. It had been hastily prepared, was loose in its structure, and had too few guards in it. He re-stated the views he had suggested while this bill was in preparation before the Select Committee, and the objection he had urged. The gentleman from Delaware had gone with him in most of his views, in all except the return to cash duties which that gentleman had been willing to give up to the home valuation. He did not accord in the opinions of that gentleman as to the advantage of this home valuation. He declared that the immediate effect of this bill would be to reduce the value of all the property invested in manufactures, and to destroy the means which thousands of persons employed in them rely on for their daily sustenance. He expressed his inability to comprehend the benefits which he was told would result from the passage of the bill. A skilful pilot might be guiding a vessel in a storm safely to her harbor, while a less skillful landsman might suppose that he was running the vessel on the rocks. So it might be with the gentleman from Kentucky, who might see advantages which were likely to arise under this bill, such as a less skilful politician might be unable to discern. He looked on the passage of this bill by the votes of the Senators from S. Carolina as an abandonment of the doctrines of nullification, since, after declaring the Tariff of 1832, by her Ordinance, to be null and void, they vote for a measure which regards that very law in active and efficient operation. He had no doubt of the passage of the bill, and although he felt it would operate oppressively on the interests of the State which he represented, he was still disposed to give it fair play, and look upon it as a measure of conciliation.

Mr. MANGUM expressed his regret that the gentleman from Pennsylvania should have endeavored to mix poison in the cup which had been tendered to the South, in order to induce her to push it away from her. He stated that no man wished such an adjustment of the Tariff as, by prostrating by a sudden action the great interests of one section of the Union, might produce the danger of re-action. He said that the feeling of the South would be one of deep gratitude to those who had come to her aid, when her friends were upon her, and in the dark hour when there was not a particle of light save the sparkles which came from the steel of her enemy. He deprecated the panacea against panic which some gentlemen offered to them, and thanked those who had zealously hastened the present glorious consummation. He trusted that although the present bill did not go so far as had been hoped, it would still conciliate the country, and obtain from all parties deep gratitude for those who have stepped forward, and by sacrificing a part of their system, saved the rest, tranquilized the country.

Mr. BIBB stated, that he regarded the bill as a peace offering, so offered and so accepted, for the purpose of conciliation:

"Now is the winter of our discontent
Made glorious summer by this son of"—

not Old York, nor New York, but a son of the Old Dominion—from the Slashes of Hanover—he did not care by what hand it was offered, he would willingly take it. He made a few additional observations on the propriety of taking the bill in the spirit in which it was offered.

Mr. CLAY then said a few words in reference to this bill and the enforcing bill, both of which he considered that it was necessary to send forth, as well to shew that the laws must be executed, as well as that there is a disposition to make concessions. He stated, that on the subject of the Government being a compact, he principally agreed with the Senator from South Carolina, but with some difference as to the character of the rights conferred by that compact. He did not adopt the opinion that there had been any advance made in the usurpation of powers by the General Government. He then went into a view of the history of this system to shew, that twelve or thirteen years ago, there was no opposition raised against the power of Congress to protect domestic industry. The opposition on constitutional grounds had subsequently grown up. He then stated, that in his opinion no State could so practically construe the Constitution, as to nullify the laws of the United States, without plunging the country into all the miseries of anarchy. He said that he adhered to the doctrines of that ablest, wisest, and purest of American statesmen—James Madison—who still lives, and resides in Virginia—the doctrines which were advanced by him in 1799. The answer of that distinguished man to the resolutions of the other States, and his address to the People, effected a sudden revolution of public opinion. The People rallied around him—the alien and sedition laws were repealed—and the usurpations of the General Government were arrested. He viewed the Government as federative in its origin, in its character, and in its operation; and under the clause of the Constitution which gives to Congress to pass all laws to carry into effect the granted powers, they could pass all necessary laws. He hoped that the effect of this bill would conciliate all classes and all sections of the Union.

He did not arrogate any merit for the passage of the bill. He had cherished this system, as a favorite child, and he still clung to it, and should still cling to it.—Why had he been reproached? He had come to the child and found it in the hands of the Philistines, who were desirous to destroy it. He wished to save and cherish it, and to find for it better and safer nurses.—He did not wish to employ the sword, but to effect his object by concession and conciliation. He wished to see the system placed on a securer basis, to plant it in the bosoms and affections of the people. The gentleman from Pennsylvania, who had learned his views of the system from the Senator from South Carolina, had spoken of him as the pilot who was directing the vessel. If it was so, he would ask if she had been secured by a faithful crew? If all had been faithful, he believed there would have been no danger now assailing the system. He assailed no one; he merely defended himself against the reproaches of others.

Another motive with him was to preserve the Union. He feared he saw hands uplifted to destroy the system—he saw the Union endangered—and in spite of all peril which might assail himself, he had determined to stand forward and attempt the rescue.

He felt himself pained exceedingly in being obliged to separate on the question from valued friends, especially from his friend from Massachusetts, whom he had always respected, and whom he still respected. He then replied to the argument founded on the idea, that the protective principle had been abandoned by this bill. He admitted that protection had been better secured by former bills, but there was no surrender by this. He considered revenue as the first object, and protection as the second. As to the reduction of the revenue, he was of opinion that there was an error in the calculations of gentlemen. He thought that in the article of silks alone, there would be a considerable reduction. The protection to the mechanic arts was only reduced by the whole operation of the bill to 26 per cent., and he did not know that there would be any just ground for complaint, as some of the mechanic arts now enjoy only 25 per ct.

The argument of the Senator from New York was against the bill, but he was happy to find his vote was to be for it. If his argument brought other minds to the same conclusion to which it had brought his, the bill would not be in any danger. He would say, save the country—save the Union—and save the American System.

After a few words from Mr. SMITH & Mr. WRIGHT, in which the latter said he had so much confidenee in the people, as to believe there would not be a worse Congress than this.

Mr. CLAY made a short rejoinder, in which he reminded the gentleman from New York of the words of a much greater man than any member of Congress:—"Confidence is a plant of slow growth," which may be accelerated or retarded by circumstances. The gentleman should not out-do him in prepossessions of confidence in the people.

March 2.

After disposing of several bills, Mr. Clay rose, and addressed the Chair to the following effect:

Mr. CLAY. An incident occurred a few days ago which gave me very great pain, and I am quite sure that in that feeling the whole Senate participated. I allude to some of the observations made by the honorable Senator from Mississippi and the honorable Senator from Massachusetts near me, with reference to an important bill then pending. I was persuaded at the time those remarks were made, that they were the result of mutual misconception, and were to be attributed solely to that zeal which each of those honorable Senators felt—in the position in which they stood towards each other—the one to carry, the other to defeat the measure, with respect to which my friend from Mississippi and myself unfortunately took different views.

The concluding observations of the Senator from Mississippi, after having delivered a very able and argumentative speech, one which I need not say to him and the Senate, embodied all which could be brought to bear on his side of the question, and made me regret that we had lost the benefit of his ability. In concluding his remarks, it did appear to some members of the Senate, and to myself, and I have no doubt that it was so felt by the honorable Senator from Massachusetts that there was something personal, and peculiarly harsh in his language.—Acting on that supposition the honorable Senator from Massachusetts, in the course of his observations, also used language which may have seemed to be unnecessarily harsh. But in the sense which I understood the remarks of the honorable Senator from Mississippi, the Senator from Massachusetts might have found some justification.

I can perfectly well conceive, however, that the Senator from Mississippi was influenced in his course by nothing beyond the ardour of the momentary excitement to which he had yielded himself. I know the respect which he bears, has borne at least, and I am sure, yet bears, to the Senator from Massachusetts, the personal and friendly intercourse which has always existed between them, and the respect which they bear to each other, and I am perfectly persuaded that the honorable Senator from Mississippi, in the remarks with which he concluded his speech, referred solely to the public course—the public measures—of the honorable Senator from Massachusetts, and the character of the particular measure, under consideration, without intending to reflect on the personal character of the gentleman from Massachusetts. And I am sure, it was not the purpose of the honorable Senator from Massachusetts to give any personal bearing to observations which he felt called upon to make. Under these circumstances, I should feel, and I am sure the Senate would also feel, great pain, if these two gentlemen, who have been for so long a time on a footing of friendship, should be separated by any circumstance attributable to hostile feeling; or, rather to the misunderstanding which has arisen. I am sure, that the Senate, as well as myself, would be glad that these two gentlemen should still pursue their friendly feelings to each other; and I hope such an explanation will be given as will produce a reconciliation between the two gentlemen, who have so frequently acted in concert together on important subjects, and who entertain towards each other the highest respect. And I do hope that, in some way or other, means will be found to remove this momentary interruption of these gentlemen, and that nothing will occur to disturb, among the members of the Senate, that harmony and peace, which I trust will prevail among all the members of this body.

Mr. POINDEXTER rose and said, that the circumstance which the honorable Senator from Kentucky had alluded to, as having passed between him and the honor ble Senator from Massachusetts, was to him a source of regret. The measure under consideration at the time, was one to which he was strongly opposed, and against which he entered his solemn protest. The honorable Senator from Massachusetts had advocated that measure with his usual zeal and ability. In the course of his remarks he alluded to the course of the South in opposition to the American System, and charged upon citizens of that section of the Union in general, and more particularly on South Carolina, acts which amount to treason and rebellion, and a disposition to rupture our happy Union, and to burn the Constitution at the point of the bayonet. Coming, sir, from that quarter of the Union, I felt it to be my duty to vindicate it from those aspersions, and to throw back to the honorable Senator, as far as I could, a Roland for his Oliver. Believing that the South was right in the position which she has assumed, I felt authorized to allude to the past history of the country, and to the political conduct of the honorable gentleman himself, in illustration of my argument. Perhaps, in the ardor of my feeling, I went too far; and, if so, I deeply regret it. For it was far from my purpose to violate the decorum of debate which has ever characterized this body, or to express myself with harshness towards the honorable Senator from Massachusetts. He well knows the respect and kindness which I bear for him; and I assure him that I had no intention to reflect either upon his personal character, or the purity of his political motives. Having said this, I trust I have put myself "*rectus in curia*" on this subject. It was assuredly far from my intention to trespass on the feelings of the honorable member from Massachusetts.

Mr. WEBSTER. It is not more a matter of regret to the honorable Senator from Mississippi than to myself, that any misunderstanding should have occurred between us. Since our acquaintance in this body, we have been on a footing of kindness and courtesy, and there is no gentleman in the Senate towards whom I have been less inclined to manifest any warmth, which might be attributed to want of decorum. I certainly thought that the last portion of the honorable Senator's remarks had a very strong personal bearing on myself: I certainly thought they were intended to have that effect. I am very happy to hear the honorable gentleman disavow that he intended to give them such a bearing. I respond entirely to the declaration that there has been between us, always, kindness and a good understanding. There are incidents connected with our relative situations towards each other which would make it extremely unpleasant that any thing should occur which can disturb the good understanding which ought to exist between honorable members. I therefore entirely disavow any intention to offer any personal disrespect towards him, in my answer to the remarks which he made towards me,

Mr. POINDEXTER then rose and said: The disclaimer made by the gentleman from Massachusetts calls for further explanation from me. In reply to what I deemed a personal affront, towards myself, from the honorable Senator, I used expressions which, if such was not intended, might appear harsh, and a violation of the respect which ought to be preserved between members of this honorable body. Finding from the explanation which has been given by the honorable Senator, that his purpose was not to offer me any personal insult, or to wound my sensibility as an individual, I take this occasion voluntarily, and with great pleasure, to retract the offensive expressions, hastily used, under the impulse of the moment; and I tender my hand to the honorable Senator with perfect freedom and cordiality.

At 3 o'clock the Senate took a recess till 5 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, March 2.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

The resolution reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, expressive of the opinion that the Government deposits, might, with safety be continued to be deposited in the Bank of the United States, coming up for the action of the House,

Mr. POLK delivered a vehement speech, in opposition to its adoption. He was followed by Mr. Ingersoll, in support of the Resolution.

Mr. BOON moved the Orders of the Day; the motion was negatived.

Yeas 54, Nays 65.

Mr. INGERSOLL, thereupon referring to the pressure of business and the impatience of the House, moved the previous question, he however, withdrew his motion at the request of

Mr. McDUFFIE, who replied to Mr. Polk, and briefly, but ardently advocated the resolution. He concluded by moving (according to his promise to Mr. Ingersoll) the previous question.

Mr. WAYNE requested him to withdraw it. He referred the gentleman to Mr. Ingersoll, but while these gentlemen were conversing on the subject.

Mr. WHITTLESEY rose, and after a word or two moved the previous question.

Mr. PATTON moved to lay the resolution on the table.

On this motion Mr. Polk demanded the yeas and nays.

Mr. WAYNE remonstrated; and believed that the motion of Mr. Whittlesey had been out of time, and out of order.

The Chair deciding otherwise,

Mr. WAYNE submitted.

The question was then put on Mr. Patton's motion to lay the resolution on the table, and decided by yeas and nays—Yeas 79, Nays 96.

So the House refused to lay it on the table.

The question then recurred on the motion of Mr. Whittlesey for the Previous Question.

The motion was seconded by the House Yeas 110, Nays 46.

So the House

Resolved, That the Government deposits may, in the opinion of this House, be safely continued in the Bank of the U. States.

On motion of Mr. HOWARD, the following vote of thanks was passed unanimously.

Resolved, That the thanks of this House be presented to the Hon. ANDREW STEVENSON, Speaker, for the fairness, dignity, skill, and impartiality, with which he has discharged the duties of the Chair, during the twenty second Congress.

On motion of Mr. Barbour, the House adjourned *sine die*.

The SPEAKER then rose and addressed the House as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I pray you to accept my grateful acknowledgments, for this renewed expression of confidence and approbation, in the discharge of the official duties of this high office.

I receive it in the same spirit of kindness, in which I flatter myself it has been offered, and shall cherish it with feelings of profound respect and the deepest gratitude. For the last six years, it has been your pleasure, that the arduous duties of this Chair should be assigned to me.

This whole period of service, has, as you well know, Gentlemen, been distinguished by events, well calculated to render this station one of more than ordinary labor and responsibility.

I have zealously and faithfully endeavoured to meet this responsibility, and I hope I shall not be deemed arrogant, when I say, that I feel a proud consciousness that the duties of this high trust have been discharged by me, with a single eye to the character and dignity of this House, the interest of my country and my own honor.

That I have often erred, I most readily admit; but they have been errors of rule and principle, not caprice or passion; and if there has been any apparent rigor or harshness in the Chair, you will do me the justice to believe, that it was unintentional and indiscriminate.

If, Gentlemen, in moments of excitement and commotion, any thing unkind has occurred between myself and the individual members of the House, let me assure you it has long since passed from my memory, and been forgiven and forgotten.

I have no injuries to complain of, and no memory for them, if they existed, I shall part with you all, this night, in the spirit of peace and good will.

Before we separate, Gentlemen, will you pardon me for a moment, in offering a single suggestion?

Our councils of late, have been greatly divided and their harmony and peace disturbed.

Our country has been deeply and painfully excited, and the safety and security of the Union itself threatened.

May we not all now hope that the causes of excitement are hourly subsiding and passing off?—That peace and harmony and brotherly affection, will soon shed their holy calm and blessed influences around us, and that our beloved country will again become united, peaceful and happy.

In assuming this station, some years ago, I took the liberty of then expressing to the House a sentiment which I had long cherished, and what I now seize this fit occasion of repeating from this Chair. It is this: that our confederated republic can only safely exist, under the influence of wise, equal and just laws; by the ties of common interests and brotherly affection; a spirit of mutual forbearance and moderation (collectively and individually,) and by cherishing a devotion to that Liberty and Union, secured to us by the blood of our common fathers. These are the stable foundations upon which our liberties and free institutions can alone rest; and God grant they may be eternal. This, gentlemen, in all human probability, is the moment of separation, with many, very many of us, forever. Is there one individual present to whose bosom a final separation from those with whom he has been so long and intimately associated, will not cast a painful and bitter pang? If there be, I confess I envy not his feelings.

You will carry with you, gentlemen, my cordial and best wishes for your individual prosperity and happiness, and I pray you to receive this my most affectionate, and possibly, last farewell.

The SPEAKER then adjourned the House *sine die*.

Accident on the Rail Road.—As rumor has greatly magnified an accident which occurred lately on the Rail Road, we have been at some pains to collect a statement of the facts. It appears that, on Monday last, as the Locomotive and train approached the bridge over the Three Creeks, about three miles from Belfield, a young man who was sitting on one side of the tender, carelessly attempted to draw in his legs, which were hanging over on the outside, but, projecting them too far across the road, he struck against one of the posts of the bridge, and was knocked off and fell on the rails, the cars passing over one of his arms from the shoulder to near the wrist, mangling it in a shocking manner. He was immediately placed in one of the coaches, and the train proceeded on to Belfield at a velocity increased by the desire of the Engineer to procure medical assistance as speedily as possible. On arriving at the Belfield Depot, either from a sudden order to change the direction, or from some other cause, the turn outs had not been properly placed, and, before the error could be corrected, the Engine and Tender, under a heavy press of steam, were precipitated off the rails. The Engineer and attendants were thrown out, but escaped with no other injury than a few trifling bruises. The Engine does not appear, from a hasty examination, to have been materially injured. The tender had her supply pipe broken and the reservoir much shattered. The passenger coaches escaped without the least injury. It is a remarkable circumstance that the only personal injury, of any consequence, caused by this accident, was that sustained by the blackman who was endeavouring to arrange the turn out, but not being able to get out of the way in time, the Engine knocked him down, and the wheels passed over the ends of the fingers of one hand.

The transportation of produce and passengers will suffer no interruption from this accident, the Company having immediately placed on the line a sufficient number of horses, by which means the communication will be kept up until the locomotive is repaired, or the arrival of others; two of which are daily expected from Liverpool.

Petersburg Times.

Messrs. Gales & Son:—In passing through Fayetteville street, I observed that all the open cellars are provided with what are called *dry wells*, and am told that almost every cellar in town is similarly provided, for the purpose of draining off the water that *rises* in them in wet weather. Now a moment's reflection must satisfy us, that water can never rise in a cellar where it cannot be had for a pump at a depth of less than 25 or 30 feet. The simple fact is, that the rain *filters* into the cellars between the loose, gravelly earth, and the substractum of red clay, and it may be with perfect certainty prevented by means as simple. It is but to dig the cellar from six to twelve inches larger all around than the wall requires, to fill up this space with red clay a little moistened, and ram it hard. This clay, becomes almost as impervious to water as earthenware. Nothing more will then be necessary than a slight embankment to convey off the drippings from the eaves of the house. The same plan may be adopted after the wall is built. Ample experience has satisfied me of the perfect success of this plan, and that wet and dry wells, are alike the result of a neglect of this cheap and easy process.

[There is much good sense contained within a narrow compass, in the foregoing communication, and it appears very opportunely for such of our citizens as are on the eve of building. Let them profit by it.]—*Edits. Reg.*

We have great satisfaction in stating, that the Louisville Journal, from which we copied the report of the defeat and capture of a company of U. S. Rangers, by the Camanche Indians, has declared, under date of the 20th ult. that it has full and satisfactory evidence that *it is an imposition!*

Nat. Intelligencer.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

Of the President of the United S[illegible]

FOURTH OF MARCH, 1833.

Fellow Citizens: The will of the Ame[illegible]ple, expressed through their unsolicited calls me before you to pass through th[illegible]ties preparatory to taking upon myself of President of the United States, f[illegible]term. For their approbation of my p[illegible]duct, through a period which has not out its difficulties, and for this renewed of their confidence in my good intentio[illegible], a loss for terms adequate to the expres[illegible], gratitude. It shall be displayed, to th[illegible]tion—ten my humble abilities, in continued effo[illegible]minister the Government, as to prese[illegible]erty and promote their happiness.

So many events have occurred with[illegible]four years, which have necessarily ca[illegible]sometimes under circumstances the m[illegible]and painful, my views of the principles which ought to be pursued by the Ge[illegible]ernment, that I need, on this occasion, to a few leading considerations, conn[illegible]them.

The foreign policy adopted by our G[illegible]soon after the formation of our pres[illegible]tion, and very generally pursued by suc[illegible]ministrations, has been crowned with [illegible]plete success, and has elevated our c[illegible]mong the nations of the earth. To d[illegible]all, and submit to wrong from none, h[illegible]ring my administration, its governing [illegible]so happy have been its results, that w[illegible]ly at peace with all the world, but hav[illegible]of controversy, and those of minor imp[illegible]maining unadjusted.

In the domestic policy of this Govern[illegible]are two objects which especially deser[illegible]tention of the people and their Repr[illegible]and which have been, and will continue subjects of my increasing solicitude. [illegible]the preservation of the rights of the se[illegible]and the integrity of the Union.

These great objects are necessar[illegible]and can only be attained by an enlight[illegible]cise of the powers of each within its a[illegible]sphere, in conformity with the public w[illegible]tutionally expressed. To this end, it be[illegible]duty of all to yield a ready and patriotic[illegible]to the laws constitutionally enacted, an[illegible]promote and strengthen a proper con[illegible]those institutions of the several States United States which the people them[illegible]ordained for their own government.

My experience in public concerns, [illegible]servation of a life somewhat advance[illegible]the opinions long since imbibed by m[illegible]destruction of our State governments, [illegible]hilation of their control over the local [illegible]the people, would lead directly to re[illegible]anarchy, and finally to despotism and [illegible]mination. In proportion, therefore, as [illegible]ral Government encroaches upon the r[illegible]States, in the same proportion does it [illegible]own power and detract from its ability [illegible]purposes of its creation. Solemnly impr[illegible]these considerations, my countrymen w[illegible]me ready to exercise my constitutional [illegible]arresting measures which may directly [illegible]ly encroach upon the rights of the Stat[illegible]to consolidate all political power in the Government. But of equal, and indee[illegible]culable importance is the Union of thes[illegible]and the sacred duty of all to contribute [illegible]servation by a liberal support of the Ge[illegible]ernment in the exercise of its just pow[illegible]have been wisely admonished to "accus[illegible]selves to think and speak of the Union palladium of your political safety, and watching for its preservation with jealo[illegible]discountenancing whatever may sugge[illegible]suspicion that it can in any event be and indignantly frowning upon the firs[illegible]of any attempt to alienate any portion try from the rest, or to enfeeble the which now link together the various par[illegible]out union our independence and liberty w[illegible]have been achieved—without union ther[illegible]be maintained. Divided into twenty-fo[illegible]a smaller number of separate communiti[illegible]see our internal trade burdened with [illegible]restraints and exactions; communicatio[illegible]distant points and sections obstructed, [illegible]our sons made soldiers to deluge wit[illegible]fields they now till in peace; the mass [illegible]ple borne down and impoverished by t[illegible]port armies and navies; and military le[illegible]head of their victorious legions becomin[illegible]givers and judges. The loss of liberty, [illegible]government, of peace, plenty, and hap[illegible]inevitably follow a dissolution of the [illegible]supporting it, therefore, we support all [illegible]to the freeman and the philanthropist.

The time at which I stand before yo[illegible]interest. The eyes of all nations are [illegible]republic. The event of the existing [illegible]decisive in the opinion of mankind of [illegible]bility of our federal system of governme[illegible]is the stake placed in our hands: great [illegible]sponsibility which must rest upon the [illegible]—bu[illegible]the United States. Let us realize the [illegible]of the attitude in which we stand before [illegible]Let us exercise forbearance and firmne[illegible]extricate our country from the dangers [illegible]round it, and learn wisdom from the los[illegible]inculcate.

Deeply impressed with the truth of [illegible]vations and under the obligation of [illegible]oath which I am about to take, I shall [illegible]exert all my faculties to maintain the [illegible]of the Constitution, and to transmit [illegible]posterity the blessings of our federal [illegible]the same time, it will be my aim to [illegible]my official acts, the necessity of exerci[illegible]General Government, those powers o[illegible]clearly delegated; to encourage simpli[illegible]economy in the expenditures of the Gov[illegible]raise no more money from the people [illegible]requisite for these objects, and in a [illegible]will best promote the interests of all [illegible]the community, and of all portions of [illegible]Constantly bearing in mind that, in e[illegible]society, "individuals must give up a [illegible]erty to preserve the rest," it will be m[illegible]to discharge my duties as to foster, w[illegible]ren in all parts of the country, a spir[illegible]concession and compromise; and, by [illegible]our fellow-citizens to those partial sac[illegible]they must unavoidably make, for the [illegible]of a greater good, to recommend our [illegible]Government and Union to the confide[illegible]fections of the American people.

Finally, it is my most fervent prayer [illegible]mighty Being before whom I now stan[illegible]has kept us in his hands from the inf[illegible]Republic to the present day, that he [illegible]rule all my intentions and actions, and [illegible]hearts of my fellow citizens, that we m[illegible]served from dangers of all kinds, and [illegible]ever a UNITED AND HAPPY PEO[illegible]

Mr. Clay.—It is reported that [illegible]intends, at the expiration of the pr[illegible]sion, to resign his seat in the Sena[illegible]tire to private life. This report is [illegible]ated by the concluding remarks o[illegible]speech, in which he says that—"[illegible]would pass this bill, he would wi[illegible]tire to his home, to the groves of [illegible]*where he could find a fidelity and [illegible]tion which he had not always fou[illegible]lic life.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

AY EVENING, MARCH 12, 1833.

lish to-day, the President's Ad-vered on his second Inauguration. ment of moderate length, and s character; for matter and man-ider it a very respectable pro-perate in its tone, and breath-f conciliation and patriotism.—sts will approve of it, and the an with difficulty find any thing lemn. He speaks of the necessi-his willingness to preserve the e States—but considers the pre-f the Union of equal, and indeed e importance.

ails.—We received on Saturday ational Intelligencer of the 18th and the New York American of the same month. Where have been? For five successive days st publication, we had not receiv-from Washington City, by the et the *Augusta Journal*, publish-ate of *Maine*, with one exception, rly to hand. The Intelligencer Supplement of President Jack-son's Message to Congress of the 16th Jan. The al appearance of the *American* was such we could not approach it further than to ascertain its date.

Since penning the above, we received on Sunday last, the N. York American of the *eleventh* of January. This is too bad—but complaints are useless.

We received no Washington papers by the northern mail of yesterday.

...l and the Express Mail.—Worse The following is from the New ...nal of Commerce of Wednesday last:

"One o'clock, P M—No Washington papers were received by the Government Express last night, none by the Mail of this morning."

Post Office has been established in ...nty, in this State, by the name of "... Cross Roads," of which Lev... Esq., is appointed Post Master.

...unt appropriated at the late ses-...gress for the continuation of the ...d Road on Westward is nearly ...ion of Dollars.

...wing gentlemen were elected of-...rch Term of Cumberland Coun-...r the present year, viz:

JA...ILLAR, *County Trustee.*
DU...cNEILL, *Treas. P. Buildings.*
W...ADDILL, Jr., *Coroner.*
D... DAVIS, } *Committee of Finance.*
G...ING, }
J...ANS, }
A. NIXON,
...REEN,
...HNSON,
... McDONALD, } *Constables.*
...ILLEN,
MUNROE,

...unty Courts are constituted for the ...ear as follows:

No. 5, June Term, 1833.—Charles ...tt, Alex. McLeod, Alex. Clark, ...rett, and A. Jackson, Esq's.

No. 6, September Term.—Lauch-...e, Wm. Blalock, Sampson Boon, ...kpatrick, and Dun. J. McAlis-...

... 7, December Term.—Dolphin Daniel B. Cameron, Wm. Col-...Jessop, Mal. McColman, Esq's.

... 8, March Term.—John Cru-...nder McAlister, Colin McRae, ...uchlin, John McNeill, Esq's.

...ource of gratification to see our Maj. Cameron, so highly spoken ...llowing article, which we copy ...re. It has been our lot heretofore, ...mewhat with Maj. Cameron, on ...jects, and some occurrences have ...een us not of a friendly charac-...e have used philosophy and for-..., and rejoice to learn that he gives satisfaction in the honorable and ...station he now fills.

...m the Pensacola Floridian.

CAMERON.—A friend has furnish-the following complimentary ex-...presentment of the Grand Jury December term of the Superior Western district of Florida, sit-...on County. Judge Cameron ..., to have gained the confidence ...ong whom his official duties have ... and to have rendered his acces-...bench entirely acceptable to the ...e Western District. Those gen-...o have seen Judge C. in the dis-...he duties of his office, and in pri-...ssert that he is a profound jurist, ...lished scholar and a courteous gen-...ndeed we cannot but congratulate ... of both the Eastern and Western ... that the General Government has ... to preside over their tribunals of ...ntlemen who seem every way cal-...gain their respect and confidence: ...lusion, the Grand Jury cannot in ...eir own feelings, and the ascer-...ments of the community, refrain ...ression of their approbation of the ... judicial courtesy, and ability, ...udge Cameron has performed the ...sponsible duties of his office. Un-...tances by no means favourable to ... adjudication of suits in court; ...he satisfaction to perceive that all ...pon the several dockets, have been ...n a manner, that gives an earnest ... that our rights, under the laws, are ...n the hands of an honest, capable, ...igent officer.

WILLIAM SLOAN, Foreman.
... 21, 3823.

...ayor of New York has signed the ... for cutting a street through the ...Church Yard.

The Donaldson Academy and Manual Labour School.—This institution, projected by the Presbytery of Fayetteville, and recently incorporated by the Legislature of our State, appears, so far as its objects have been made known, to have met with a considerable share of public favour. From all we have learned respecting this academy, it seems destined to be a public blessing to this region of country, and probably, to many future generations. The Trustees have located it on Hay Mount, in as healthy and advantageous a situation as could well be selected for it; and we learn, that they are resolved to spare no pains or expense, in making it an institution, worthy of the patronage of all the friends of solid education and sound morals. More than $10,000 have already been subscribed for its endowment; and steps have been taken for interesting the public in the augmentation of its friends. The Trustees, at their recent meeting, in this place, have entered into a train of measures for carrying its exercises into as speedy operation as the nature of the case will admit. We understand that their proceedings will soon be laid before the public, and that, from these proceedings, it will appear, that they are guided, in their measures, by the most enlightened and liberal policy. We heartily wish them abundant success.

The Winter's Tale is almost wound up. This paper, published twenty-four hours in anticipation of its regular time, will necesarily be put to press before the curtain drops upon the present Session of Congress; but very little will be left hereafter to be told of its action.

Much of the details of business of the two past days will be found in our colums today: but the important business of the Session, from which it takes rank and character, may be summed up in three lines, as follows:

Congress have passed
1. A Bill to modify the Tariff;
2. A Bill to enforce its collection; and
3. A Bill to appropriate among the several States the Revenue from Public Lands.

These Bills have passed in a manner *pari passu*, and almost concurrently. The majorities by which they have passed are large, and, whatever misgivings may exist in the minds of our friends as to the operation of one or the other of them, we have no doubt that they will as a whole meet the approbation of the great body of the People.

National Intelligencer.

Yesterday, March the Fourth, about the hour of 12, Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, elected President of the United States for four years ensuing, and Martin Van Buren, elected Vice President of the United States for a like term, repaired to the Representatives' Hall, in the Capitol, and in the presence of a number of Senators and Representatives in Congress, Foreign Ministers, Public Officers of the United States, and a great concourse of ladies and citizens, each took the oath of office, which was administered to them by the Chief Justice of the United States.

The President of the United States delivered an Address on the occasion.

The Vice President did not make an address upon the occasion.

Nat. Intelligencer March 5.

From the Nat. Intelligencer of the 6th inst.

Before the close of the session of Congress, our readers are already aware, the House of Representatives declared, by a vote of considerably more than two to one, upon the recommendation of the Committee of Ways and Means, their confidence in the Bank of the United States. A still stronger testimony in favor of that Institution, however, was borne by the Senate, upon the recommendation of the Committee of Finance, of that body, seconded again by the House of Representatives, and sanctioned even by the President of the United States, in the following manner:

The claimants for indemnity under the treaty with France, unwilling that the amount which is eventually to be divided amongst them should lie idle in the Treasury, petitioned Congress to cause the same to be invested so as to bear interest, until its distribution is awarded by the Commissioners.—In compliance with this petition, a provision was introduced, in the Senate, into the General Appropriation Bill, and has become a law, requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to cause the money accruing under the Treaty to be invested *in the Stock of the Bank of the United States*, or loaned to individuals or trusts, upon pledges of stock of the United States, or *of the Bank of the United States* and upon no other security whatever. We here find all branches of the Government in accord in placing the credit of the United States and that of the Bank of the United States upon precisely the same footing, as entitled to higher confidence than any other mode of investment. The action of Congress on this subject fully accords, we have no doubt, with the general wish of the claimants.

We will not exult at the vote in the House yesterday on the subject of the Bank of the United States; but it would be affectation in us to say that we are not gratified at finding ourselves so triumphantly sustained by the Representatives of the People, in the ground we have occupied on this subject. The House would not even leave it doubtful *what* its opinion was. It has most distinctly and emphatically declared it to the world.—*National Intelligencer.*

We understand that the nomination of Levett Harris, by the President of the United States, to be Charge des Affaires from the United States to France has been confirmed by the Senate.

The City of Baltimore is overrun with strangers, detained, by stress of weather, on their way Eastward, that a number are said to have had to come back to this city for lodgings.—*Nat. Int.*

The New Tariff.—The following classification according to States, of the votes in the Senate on the Bill which has recently passed both Houses of Congress, is highly interesting. Of the Manufacturing States, four voted for it, four against it, and two were divided. The entire South voted for it, except Maryland, divided.

	YEAS.	NAYS.
Maine,	2	
New Hampshire,	2	
Vermont,		2
Rhode Island,		2
Massachusetts,		2
Connecticut,	2	
New York,	1	1
New Jersey,	1	1
Pennsylvania,		2
Delaware,	2	
Maryland,	1	1
Virginia,	2	
North Carolina,	1	
South Carolina,	2	
Georgia,	1	
Kentucky,	2	
Tennessee,	2	
Ohio,	1	1
Louisiana,	2	
Mississippi,	2	
Indiana,	2	
Illinois,	1	
Alabama,	2	
Missouri,		2
	39	16

The following are the votes on Mr. Clay's bill in the House of Representatives arranged according to the States.—But one member south of the Potomac voted against it:

STATES.	AYES.	NOES.	ABSENT.	TOTAL.
Maine,	6	1	0	7
New Hampshire,	4	1	1	6
Massachusetts,	0	13	0	13
Rhode Island,	0	2	0	2
Vermont,	0	5	0	5
Connecticut,	0	6	0	6
New York,	11	19	4	24
New Jersey,	0	6	0	6
Pennsylvania,	4	21	1	26
Delaware,	0	1	0	1
Maryland,	9	0	0	9
Virginia,	20	1	0*	21
North Carolina,	13	0	0	13
South Carolina,	9	0	0	9
Georgia,	6	0	1	7
Kentucky,	12	0	0	12
Tennessee,	9	0	0	9
Ohio,	7	6	1	14
Louisiana,	3	0	0	3
Indiana,	2	1	0	3
Illinois,	1	0	0	1
Missouri,	0	1	0	1
Alabama,	3	0	0	3
Mississippi,	1	0	0	1
	120	84	8	212

*Add the Speaker, who did not vote, of course.

Launch.—The new Steam Boat of which we spoke last week, was launched from the yard of Mr. Cassidey on Saturday last. She glided beautifully into the water, and set as buoyant upon her element as a duck. She is built of the best materials, which consists of Live oak, white oak and red ceder, planked with pine, and copper fastened and coppered to the bends. Her length on deck is 105 feet; breadth of beam 18 feet; depth of hold 8 feet, and draws light, 3 feet 2 inches. Her Engine is of very superior cast, and was manufactured by Mess. Watchman & Bratt, of Baltimore—its power is 45 horse. She is to be in operation by the last of this month or first of next. Her name is CLARENDON.

Wilmington People's Pres.

The Editors acknowledge the receipt of a present of a pair of beautiful Razors, well entitled to the name of UNION RAZORS, manufactured by *Wilson, Hawksworth, and Moss*, of Sheffield in England. On the blades is legibly engraved the sentiment which graces the head of our editorial column: "LIBERTY AND UNION, NOW AND FOREVER, ONE AND INSEPARABLE." The compliment is, of course, not intended for us, but for the distinguished Statesman and Orator whose language we have borrowed.—*Nat. Int.*

New England.—The following elegant extract is from a much and justly admired Speech delivered in the House of Representatives by Mr. Wm. B. Shepard, of this State.

"Did I believe it essential to the prosperity or welfare of the Southern States, that the manufactories of the North should be levelled to the dust, it would be an unpleasant duty to vote a benefit to myself, which would be the entire ruin of another. A few summers ago, while flying from the demon of ill health, I visited New England. I found her town and villages crowded with an industrious and enterprizing population, her hills and valleys redolent with health, prosperity, and contentment; every mind seemed to be intent, every hand was occupied; the world does not contain a more flourishing community. There the advantages of education are extended to the poorest individual in society, and that society receives its remuneration in his sober, industrious, and economical habits. If the divine Plato were alive, he would no longer draw upon his imagination for a specimen of a perfect republic; he would there find a community, in which the humblest individual had the same voice with his more wealthy neighbor, in laying the public burdens for the public welfare. I asked myself, if it were possible, that the prosperity of this people could be the hotbed production of an artificial system, or rather if it were not the result of a long continued toil, of an industry that never tired, of an economy that never slept. I looked upon the scene around me with no feelings of murmuring discontent; I felt the more rejoiced that it was a part of my country."

We have taken a cursory glance at the Natioonal Calendar for the year 1833, recently published by Mr. Peter Force. It is scarcely necessary for us to speak on the general merits of this well known work; but we must observe, in passing, that two features of the present volume give to it a more than ordinary value. In that portion of it which relates to the army and navy, a succinct account is given of the origin and history of these two branches of the public service, which cannot but be read with interest by all who are alive to the glory and honor of the country. It is not too much to say say that the volume is worthy of perusal on account of the well arranged compendium of facts which it contains on these subjects in addition to its worth as a work of reference. On another occasion, we shall give an insertion in our columns the narratives to which we have adverted.—*U. S. Tel.*

We have seen a List of the Acts of the Legislature of Ohio, which has just adjourned, and among them we find no act to establish a Bank, so that she has escaped the effects of the *mania*, from which we apprehend the Bank-making States are about to suffer all the evils of a depreciated currency.

Among other Acts is one, reported by Mr. Verplanck, which passed in the night of Saturday, and which seems to us of sufficient importance to the importing merchants, as well as to the revenue officers, to justify a special reference to it. By the operation of the general act of July, 1832, unintentionally, probably, on the part of Congress and of those who framed it, the duties imposed on many kinds of *hardware* were nearly doubled, and other inconveniences interposed in the way of importers. These are removed by the act just passed; in which also the inconveniences from the duties on *copper*, brass plates, and copper for sheathing vessels, are also remedied, by restoring the duties on all these articles to their former footing, except copper sheathing, which is hereafter to be admitted free of duty.—*Nat. Intel.*

Fine Mutton.—The finest haunch of Mutton that has ever been seen in this city, was yesterday exhibited in the Centre Market. It weighed 120 pounds, and was raised by *Mr. John Bradley*, of Chester county, Pennsylvania, and was sent here as a present to the President of the United States, (though the donor is no Jackson man.) Thus it is in this case, as we have seen in other cases of greater consequence, the President's political adversaries treat him better than his professing friends.—*National Intelligencer.*

DARLINGTON, FEB. 18, 1833.

To the Secretary of State of S. Carolina:

SIR:—I have declined to accept the office of Sheriff of Darlington, to which I have been elected by the citizens of that District. After duly considering the matter I have come to the settled conviction that the Ordinance of Nullification is a direct violation of the Constitution of the U. States; and as by the Coustitution of this State, I am required before entering on the duties of the office to swear to *support* and *protect* the *Constitution of the U. States*, I cannot also *swear* to support the Ordinance of Nullification, I must therefore refuse to take my Commission as Sheriff of that District.

I am with great respect,
Your ob't servant.
WM. WINGATE.

Petersburg, March 5.

Methodist General Conference.—The annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, commenced in this Town on Wednesday last, and yet continues. We learn that there are upwards of one hundred Ministers of the various grades in attendance, comprsing individuals of almost every period of life, from "beardless youth to venerable age." On Sunday, the Preachers of this denomination occupied the pulpits of the Episcopal, Prysbyterian, Baptist and Methodist Episcopal Churches, and addressed very numerous congregations. On the termination of the Conference, we shall endeavor to obtain for publication, a list of the appointments to all the different stations in Virginia and North Carolina for the ensuing year.—

The Weather.—We have had for several days past, a severe spell of weather. The snow which fell on Thursday night last still lies all around us. At sunrise on Saturday moruing, the thermometer stood at 12 deg. of Fahrenheit; on Sunday morning at 6; on Monday morning at 20; yesterday morning at 11. The steamboat travelling is entirely deranged by it. The Fredericksburg, we regret to learn, with a considerable freight on board for Baltimore, was cut through by the ice, and sunk, on Sunday night last.

Nat. Intelligencer.

Weaving.—The vestments of the early inhabitants of the world discovered neither art nor industry. In process of time recource was had to the wool of animals, and this led to the farther discovery of the art of uniting the separate parts into one continued thread, by means of the spindle; and this would consequently lead to the next step, the invention of weaving, which, according to Democritus, who flourished 400 before Christ, arose from the art of the spider who guides and manages the threads by the weight of her own body. Chronology informs us, linen was first made in England, 1253. "Now began the luxurious to wear linen, but the generality woolen shirts." Table Linen was very scarce in England in 1386. A company of linen weavers, came over from the Netherlands in that year, after which it became more abundant.

Among the Boston 8th of January toasts, is the following:—

Woman.—The morning star of infancy—the day star of manhood—the evening star of age. Bless our stars! May we always bask in their skiey influence till we are sky high.

Temperance Meeting at the Capitol.—On the evening of the 24th inst. a meeting for the promotion of Temperance throughout the U. States, was held at the Capitol, which was numerously attended by members of Congress, strangers assembled from different parts of the country, and citizens of the District.

The meeting was called to order by the Hon. Felix Grundy of the Senate; the Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of War, was called to the Chair, and on motion of the Hon. Gideon Tomlinson, of Connecticut, the Hon. John Blair of Tennessee, was chosen Secretary. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Wm. Hammet, Chaplain to Congress. The Chairman of the meeting then rose and addressed the meeting at some length, in a style of great elegance and power—exhibiting the claims of the Temperance cause upon the consideration of the people of the U. States. This address produced a thrilling effect upon the audience. It was followed by a resolution and an able address by the Rev. Dr. Edwards, Corresponding Secretary of the American Temperance Society; after which, resolutions were offered and addresses delivered by the following gentlemen.

Hon. Mr. Cooke, of Ohio, Hon. Mr. Briggs, of Massachusetts, Dr. Sewall of Washington, Hon. L. Condict, of New Jersey, Hon. Mr. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, Hon. Mr. Wilkins, of Pennsylvania, Hon. Mr. Reed, of Massachusetts, Hon. Mr. Tipton of Indiana, and Hon. Mr. Frelinghuysen of New Jersey. The resolutions were diversified, touching the prominent points, upon which the Temperance cause bears, and the addresses were such as held the audience in profound attention for more than three hours. The exercises were closed by some brief but pertinent and forcible remarks by the Hon. Mr. Grundy. There has probably never been a Temperance meeting in the U. S. of equal interest, or more calculated to advance the cause. In a few days the resolutions and speeches will be published in pamphlet form for general circulation.—*Nat. Int.*

Dr. Green, the Postmaster at Columbia, S. C., has been removed, and Mr. G. Chapman put in his place. This is said to be one of the blessings resulting from Nullification.

We are indebted to the attention of Mr. D. A. Saltmarsh, Mail Contractor, at Fayetteville, N. C. for forwarding us a copy of the Inaugural Address of the President of the United States, delivered on the 4th instant.—*Char. Courier.*

A Challenge for $10,000.—The friends of *Julia*, by Bertrand, dam Transport, by Virginius, full brother to Bertrand, jr. now the property of Col. James B. Richardson, propose to run her against any horse in the United States, *four mile heats*, over the Washington Course, on the Monday preceding the next regular S. Carolina Jockey Club races, in February next, for the above sum of 10,000 dollars. The rules of the said Club to govern the race, and the Judges of the Club to decide the same. Julia is now three, and will run as a four year old. This challenge to be accepted, and the horse named by letter to John B. Irving, Esq. in Charleston, on or before the first day of June next, and the stakes to be deposited with the Treasurer of the Club, on Saturday preceding the race. Half forfeit.

Charleston E. Post.

We learn that $35,000 was offerered and refused on Wednesday last for old Bertrand. This sum is exactly ten times as much as was given for him by his present owner, Mr. Lindsey, of Kentucky, who bought him from Col. Spann, the day after his great race with *Aratus* and *Creeping Kate.*—*Char. Mer.*

Practical advantage of Science.—The following illustration of the utility of science in the common occurrences of life, is from the Genessee Farmer:

"A penknife, by accident, dropped into a well 20 feet deep. A sunbeam, from a mirror, was directed to the bottom, which rendered the knife visible; and a magnet, fastened to a pole, brought it up."

Extraordinary Theft.—The following amusing and singular piece of roguery, lately occurred in Paris.

An individual, well dressed, presented himself at the shop of a female who sold ready made linen in one of the retired parts of Paris, and observed to her that she appeared to keep a large assortment of gentlemen's shirts. 'Oh yes, she had them of all descriptions, and very cheap.' 'Pray madam,' said he, 'have you any garments of a similar description and superior quality, for ladies; I am about to be married and wish to make my intended wife a present of three dozen.' Certainly, certainly, sir I have some which I am sure will suit you, and forthwith, three parcels, each containing a dozen were exhibited on the counter. One was opened and the stranger examined it with much attention; at last he said 'I am afraid that these are too short;' then seemed lost for a moment in thought at the difficulty which presented itself to his mind of ascertaining the precise size wanted—an idea seemed to strike him. 'Madam he said, you are about the height and size of the lady I shall shortly marry, would it be asking too much of you to draw one of these over your dress.' 'Not at all, I'll do it with a great deal of pleasure.' In a minute the good woman appeared in the body of the shop completely enveloped in one. The stranger looked at her, walked around her, and stooped apparently to draw down the garment behind her to its full length, in doing which he very adroitly fastened her clothes to it with a large pin. She supposing his examination finished, attempted to take it off again when to her astonishment she found her clothes rose up with it. At this moment the fellow grasped the parcels and made off with them. The poor woman hesitated to follow—made another attempt to divest herself of the superfluous covering, but failing to do so, ran after him. So much time however was lost and so many boys collected about her at the novel appearance she presented, that she was soon compelled to return to her shop and put up with the loss.

An Advertisement.—The following extraordinary production is given in a British provincial paper:

"Run away last night, my wife Bridget Cole. She is a tight neat body, and has lost one leg. She were seen riding behind a gentleman of the parish through Fermoy; and, as we never was married, I will pay no debt that she does not contract. She lisps with one tooth, and is always talking about faries, and is of no use but to the owner—PHELIM COOLE, his X mark."

MARRIED,

In Robeson County, on the 7th inst., at the residence of Absalom Davis, Esq., by the Rev. J. H. Pearce, the Rev. JACKY M. BRADLEY, to Miss SUSAN RUSSELL, formerly of Fayetteville.

In Moore County, on the 7th inst., by Duncan Murchison, Esq., Mr. RICHARD COLE, to Miss MARY BERRYMAN, all of that County.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, March 8, at 5 P. M., Steamer John Walker, with Sugar, Molasses, Coffee and sundry Merchandize for James Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, John M. Dobbin, Jno. Huske & Son, G. McNeill, Willkings & Co., Nott & Starr, T. Sandford & Co., W. Whitehead, H. Horn, Hall & Johnson, R. C. McMasters, Hugh Campbell, Jr., Ch. P. Mallett, John McArn, John C. Latta, J. Kyle, A. McLean, L. Brown, W. J. Anderson, of this place; and P. May, J. Walker, Wm. Boylan, J. Turner, J. Clancy, E. L. & C. Hubbard, D. McNeill, A. Clark, J. Littlejohn, Nat. Robards, and H. Seawell of the interior.

DEPARTED, March 6th, Steamer Henrietta, with Cotton, Flour, Seed, Domestic Spirits, from L. Brown, W. Whitehead, Connor & Jenkins of Salisbury, D. D. Crain of Orange, Jos. Baker, O. P. Stark, J. Huske & Son, G. McNeill, C. T. Haigh and others.

Port of Wilmington.

Arrived up to March 6.

Brigs Fair Arcadian from Grenada, Sovereign from St. Vincents, Albert from New York, Damon from Do. Schooners Repeater from New York, Sisters from Charleston, Gold-Hunter from ditto, Nimble from Nassau, Comet from New York, Regulus from N. York. Sloop Rebecca from Charleston.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 55 a 60. Do. apple, 45 a 50. Bacon, new, 6¼ a 7¼. Beeswax 17 a 17½. Coffee 13 a 15.—Cotton, new, 8 50 a 9 50. Corn 60 a 62½. Flaxseed 1 40 a 1 50. Flour cross 4½, fine 4¼, sup. 4¾. Feathers 32 a 35. Iron 4¼ a 5½. Molasses 30 a 32. Nails, cut, 6¼ a 6¾. Sugar, brown, 7¼ a 8; Lump 14; Loaf 15 a 18. Salt 65 a 75. Wheat 80 a 85. Whiskey 36 a 40. Tobacco, (leaf) 3 25 a 3 50.

To Carpenters, Masons and Lumber-Makers.

PROPOSALS will be received until the 1st April, for building a wood or brick House, 45 by 68 feet, for the Methodist Episcopal Church—also for the delivery of 50,000 feet Lumber.

For particulars apply to
JOHN H. HALL, } *Building*
THOS. C. BLAKE, } *Committee.*
Fayetteville, March 11. 23 2w.

Navarino Bonnets.

20 doz. White } NAVARINO BONNETS.
5 do. Black }
For sale by
AMOS KIMBALL.
March 11, 1833.

Sugar and Coffee.

Just received by Steamboat John Walker,
20 Hhds SUGAR,
60 bags prime Coffee,
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
March 11. 23tf.

BONNETS.

AN assortment of Ladies' and Misses' BONNETS, plain and figured, just received and for sale corner of Market Square and Gillespie street, by
L. R. BRADLEY.
March 12, 1833. 23tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of Archibald Smith, deceased, at March Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, 1833, notice is hereby given to all those indebted to said Estate to come forward and settle the same, those having claims against said Estate (either individually or as *Constable*) are notified to produce the same within the proper time, properly authenticated, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.
DUNCAN McNEILL, } *Ex'rs.*
WM. WADDILL, Jr., }
Fayetteville, March 12, 1833.

FURTHER NOTICE.

WILL be sold, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of April next, at the late residence of the deceased, all his Household and Kitchen Furniture, two good HORSES, one CART and one NEGRO WOMAN, on the usual credit.
THE EXECUTORS.
March 12 23

$10 REWARD.

THE above Reward of TEN DOLLARS, will be given for the apprehending of
ERVIN ROBESON;
A free man of colour, who was committed to the Jail of Moore County on a charge of Petty Larceny. Being desirous of giving Bail, has indented himself to me for a term of years, to become his bail. The said Ervin has absconded himself from my employment. Ervin is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, tolerable bright mulatto, had on when he left, homespun coat and sattinett pantaloons and an old cloak. It is supposed he will aim for Anson county, where he was raised, or to Randolph county, where his wife's people reside. Any person apprehending said Ervin and confining him in any Jail so that I get him again, will be entitled to the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid. All persons are forewarned from harbouring or employing said Ervin.
A. MUNROE.
Caledonia, Moore Co, March 8th, 1833. 23 4t.

The Subscribers

OFFER for sale on the most favorable terms, at No. 250, *Water Street, New York*, the following assortment of GOODS:

4000 Casks cut NAILS, assorted, from 2d to 6d.
500 casks cut Brads, assorted, from 6d. to 20d.
200 do do Spikes, do do 3 to 6 inch.
100 bags fine English wrought Nails, assorted.
300 tons eastern hollow Ware, made from Scotch patterns, and comprising a beautiful assortment for the *SOUTHERN MARKETS.*
200 setts "Squire's" superior Cart and Wagon Boxes,
200 boxes cut Tacks, assorted,
150 do do Brads, do
100 do do Sparables, do
500 doz. back strap Shovels and Spades of different kinds,
500 do cast steel Axes, of different makes, patterns and prices,
100 do Coffee Mills—together with Plough
Moulds, Nail Rods, Hoop Iron, Sheet Iron, Sad Irons, &c. &c.
TISDALE & RICHMOND,
Manufacturer's Agents.
New York, Feb. 15. 22-6w.

The beginning of Hope.—We invite the attention of our community to the article extracted into this day's paper, from the Fayetteville Journal, on the subject of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road—and we congratulate the public on this dawn of prosperity for our State. It requires no gift of prophecy to pronounce that the first *blow, is the achievement won.* The amount of produce already carried from the rich valley of the Yadkin, is a warranty of success to the enterprize if once fairly undertaken. Every mile completed will force the execution of another mile. The yeoman returning from market, will tell to the circle of admiring neighbors about the wonders of the Rail Road, of a way to carry at a single trip, as much flour with one horse as they could carry with all their teams united, and that in a few hours instead of days, and that too at a trifling expense—these tidings will wake up a new spirit amongst this hardy and effective portion of our people. The thing once fairly begun will tell for itself; and as confidence is the only thing now wanted to a successful enterprise, by securing that, we obtain every thing.—Let public faith once settle upon the practicability of this scheme, and the mountains are removed, and the valleys are filled up. To our friends at Fayetteville and Wilmington. we say well done; their perseverence under discouraging circumstances, merits our admiration, and bespeaks that energy which is necessary for the accomplishment of great purposes of any kind—let them go on with the first effort, and prove to the rich, but incredulous land holders of our growing West, that there is a better means of getting produce to market than by dragging it through mud-holes, and they *will shell out the rusty dollars by the gourd full.*

Salisbury Watchman.

The new Capitol.—The Commissioners appointed to contract for the rebuilding of the new Capitol met last week, and had several designs for the Building, and sundry propositions for different parts of the Work, before them; but they have yet fixed on no definite design, nor entered into any contract for the present, but have taken steps for quarrying Rock, and preparing necessary materials for the building. The Board are to meet again on the 1st Monday in April, when, it is expected they will agree upon a Plan, and its execution be immediately commenced.

Ral. Register.

A large political meeting wa recently held in Buckingham County, Va. where Mr. Randolph was present, and addressed the Assembly at length, and with tremendous effect, upon the state of public affairs. He permitted himself to be announced as a candidate for Congress, in that district, which was received with the most rapturous applause, in the midst of which Mr. R. rose and said—

He was in the condition of the Sparrow which the boy held in his closed hand before the Delphic Oracle, saying, 'dead or alive?' If the Oracle said 'dead,' he opened his hand, and the bird flew away: if the answer was 'alive,' he crushed it and then showed it dead. Such was his situation. It was with the people to elect him or not, as they chose. Whether he should serve them was another question, and this too, dependent on the will of a higher power. Whether it would be at all possible for him to discharge the duties of a Representative in Congress, was a matter which in all humility, he left with him, in whose hands are the issues of life and death. He trusted that the people, should they determine to call upon him, would allow him a latitude which he certainly would use discreetly and faithfully, neither withholding service if capable of rendering it, nor thrusting himself in the way of one better able to serve. He had once asked a worthy neighbor of his to enter his employment as a manager, who frankly excused himself, doubting whether circumstances would not make it impossible for him to earn his wages.—'I told him,' said Mr. R. 'that that was my concern,' but he still declined the engagement, and asked a farther time to think of it. At the end of the time, he told me that he did not believe that he could do the regular duties of an overseer, but, said he, 'if you think I can do you any good by riding over your fields, looking to the order of your stock and the condition of your crops, *and seeing that your head man does not cheat you,* I am willing to enter into your employment.' This sort of indulgence, said Mr. R. I ask of you. I very much fear that in the little of life that remains to me, I shall find but a few hours that can be devoted to the duties of a public servant, and instead of discharging any portion of the debt I owe you, I shall be but adding to it—but if I can serve you, said Mr. R. as he sunk into his seat, can you doubt that I will?

The Rev. John H. Norment, of this State, has accepted a call to St. John's Church, Knoxville, Tenn.

NEW CHEAP GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just returned from the North with a cheap and carefully selected assortment of

HATS,

LADIES' AND GENTLEMENS' SHOES AND BOOTS.
MEN'S AND BOYS' FUR, CLOTH AND SEAL SKIN CAPS.

He may be found three doors west from the Market House, on the north side of Hay street, where he is prepared to sell bargains, either at wholesale or retail. Merchants and others would do well to call immediately and examine his assortment.

Also, Sole and Upper LEATHER.

G. HURLBUTT.

September 25. 99tf.

CHEAP AND NEW GOODS.

D. MURCHISON,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the Public, that he has just received from New York, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HATS, SHOES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CROCKERY WARE, GROCERIES, &c, which he offers cheap for Cash, at his Store in Mac Rae's new Brick Buildings, corner Store, west of R. Maynard & Co.'s Medicine Store.

Oct. 8. 1-tf

Boots and Shoes.

THE Subscriber has received a part of his Fall Stock, well worthy the attention of Country Merchants, consisting in part of

500 pair men's thick BROGANS and SHOES,
300 do. do. calf and kip do. do.
300 do. boys' thick and L. & B. do. do.
500 do. Ladies' Morocco Walking Shoes.
1000 do. do. do. Pumps, low price.

ALSO, constantly on hand,

Cotton and Wool Cards,
Wrapping, Writing, & Letter Paper.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, Nov. 6, 1832. 70tf.

GROCERIES.

15,000 Lbs. prime green and Rio Coffee,
10 hhds. good New Orleans Sugar,
A few barrels and half barrels of very superior brown Sugar,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
150 sides sole Leather,
28 best quality Grindstones.

The above articles will be sold cheap for cash, or exchanged for Country produce, on very favorable terms.

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

November 13. §6-tf §

FISH!!

75 Barrels No. 1, 2, and 3 MACKEREL,
No. 1 SALMON, for sale by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

December 24. 12tf.

For Sale,

60 Kegs White Lead in oil, part of it pure,
10 barrels paint Oil,
10 hhds brown Sugar,
100 casks Thomastown Lime, in good order,
Rowland's mill and cross cut Saws.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

March 5, 1832. 70tf.

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having large and commodious Warehouses in a convenient part of town, and so situated as to be almost entirely out of all danger by fire, would attend to any business connected with the above line on the usual terms, and hopes, by reason of the advantages he may possess in point of security against that destructive element, and his own exertions to give general satisfaction in all cases where business is entrusted to him, to receive a share of public patronage.

HENRY HORN

N. B. Country Merchants and others consigning Goods and Packages to my care from any of the Northern Cities, or any part of the Country, will meet with prompt attention in having them forwarded to any part of the State or the adjoining counties

Fayetteville Jan. 1, 1833. (1 tf.) H. H

25 Kegs cut NAILS assorted from 4d to 20d, just received and for sale by

J. MUNN.

March 13. 71tf.

JACKSON HOTEL.

Liberty Point,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscriber tenders his sincere thanks to the public for the very liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes by unceasing assiduity, to merit a greater portion of patronage He takes pleasure in stating, that he has just erected a plendid Hotel on the spot where he formerly lived. His table, as usual, shall be supplied with the luxuries of the market; and his Bar furnished with Liquors and Wines, not inferior to any Public House in the place. His Stables are also new, well supplied with the best provender, and attended by careful and skillful Ostlers. His charges will be moderate.

WADDLE CADE.

November 27, 1832. [8-tf.]

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has taken the Store lately erected by Mr. Hooper, on the south side of Person street, a few doors east of Market Square, where he is now receiving and intends keeping constantly on hand, a good supply of the following articles.

Prime green COFFEE,
St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. Orleans SUGAR,
Liverpool and Alum Salt,
Swedes and English Iron,
German and Blister Steel,
Molasses, Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Nails, Powder, Shot and Lead,
Castings, Axes, Spades and Shovels,
Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine,
Trace Chains, Halters and Weeding Hoes,
Drugs and Medicines,
Loaf and lump Sugar, Copperas,
Window Glass and Putty; Bellows, Anvils, Vises,
Sole and upper Leather,

DRY GOODS,

CROCKERY, HATS AND SHOES.

COTTON AND WOOL CARDS, &c &c.

Without further enumeration, his Stock comprises an assortment particularly adapted to the country trade, all of which he is disposed to sell at fair prices for cash or country produce, for which he will at all times pay the highest market prices.

WILL O JEFFREYS.

N. B.—Any Commission Business will also meet with prompt attention. W. O. J.

October 9. 1-tf.

FISH.

20 Boxes prime Cod FISH.
For sale by

A. KIMBALL.

November 13. [6-tf.]

REMOVAL.

Dr. James H. Dickson,

HAS removed to the New Brick Building, on the East side of Green-street, directly opposite the Store of Messrs. Jno. Huske & Son, where he offers for sale on reasonable terms, for Cash, or approved credit, a General Assortment of

DRUGS and MEDICINES,
Shop Furniture, Surgical Instruments,
Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs,
Hatters' Materials,
Perfumery, &c.

October 15th, 1832. 2-tf

THE SUBSCRIBERS

WOULD beg leave to call the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their

Entire New and Extensive Stock of Seasonable, Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Hats, Shoes, & Cotton Cards,
Foolscap and Letter Paper,

BLANK BOOKS, SPELLING BOOKS, &c. &c. Now opening at their Store, corner of Exchange Square and Hillsborough Street; which they offer on liberal terms, at WHOLESALE, exclusively.

Their Stock having been selected with care, from the late Sales in New York, they flatter themselves, they can offer inducements, making it worthy the attention of dealers generally. Among their Stock, will be found a

General Assortment of

Superfine Blue and Black Broad Cloths,
Kerseys and Sattinetts,
Brown and bleached Sheetings & Shirtings,
Sup. fancy and common Prints,
Red, white, and green Flannels,
Point, duffle, and rose Blankets,
Tickings and Checks,
Domestic Plaids and Stripes,
Plain and figured Book Muslins,
Plain and figured Cambric Muslins,
5-4 and 6-4 Jackonett Muslins,
Swiss Collars and Capes,
Bobbinett and cotton Laces,
Dunstable and Leghorn Bonnets,
Balls Cotton Yarn, &c. &c

Together with a very great variety of Articles, too numerous to particularize in an advertisement.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, Nov. 12, 1832 6-tf

THE SUBSCRIBERS

ARE now receiving direct from N. York, their Fall supply of GROCERIES, which comprises a very general assortment of every article in their line.—Their stock will in part comprise the following articles, viz.

38 hhds. P. Rico } SUGARS,
20 bbls. loaf and lump }
30 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
10 ½ chests Imperial } TEAS,
14 ¼ do. Gunpowder and Hyson }
165 bags prime green } COFFEE,
20 bbls. do do. }
120 ps. heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging,
100 coils Bale Rope,
42 bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
55 boxes Tin Plate,
85 boxes Window Glass,
250 kegs cut Nails,
60 tons Swedes and English Iron,
15 bundles hoop and band Iron,
16 ditto German and cast Steel,
150 bags Shot, assorted Nos.
2000 lbs. bar Lead,
75 kegs Dupont's Powder,
3 ceroons Spanish Flotant Indigo,
5 hhds. green Copperas,
60 kegs White Lead,
20 bbls. Tanner's and Lamp Oil,
20 doz. grass and bramble Scythe Blades,
10 do. patent rivetted and Cutting Knives,
Liverpool and Alum Salt.

With a general assortment of Patent Medicines, Hatter's Materials, &c. &c.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, Nov. 12, 1832. 6tf.

Just Received,

10 Hhds. prime SUGAR,
15 bags COFFEE,
60 kegs Nails and Brads,
200 sacks Liverpool Salt,
25 barrels Mackerel,
25 half bbls. do.
5000 lbs. choice Bacon, for sale by

CASWELL S. BRAY.

July 10. 88-tf.

The Subscriber

HAS just received on consignment, and offers for sale, Person street,

100 Casks fresh Thomastown LIME,
6 Hhds. good MOLASSES.

WILL. O. JEFFREYS.

December 10, 1832.

New and Cheap Fancy Goods.

H. CAMPBELL, JR.

GRATEFUL for past favors, informs his friends, and the Public, that he will still remain at the old Stand, on the North side of Hay-street, a few doors above the Market House, where he is now receiving a large supply of

Fall and Winter Goods,

comprising all that is New and Fashionable, carefully selected by himself, in New York and Philadelphia; and is now determined to sell very low, for Cash, Wholesale and Retail

It is particularly requested, that all those, who have been so often called on for payment of their accounts, and have hitherto neglected to do so, will now make immediate payment, as it is necessary that all old accounts should be settled without any delay

H. CAMPBELL, Jr.

***N. B.*—Daily Expected,** A Large Assortment of all kinds of SILK THREAD LACES, New Style of Goods for Ladies' Dresses; IMPERIAL TEA, in Canisters, LOAF and LUMP SUGAR, &c. &c., with great variety of other Articles, too tedious to enumerate.

H. C., Jr.

Fayetteville, 18th Sept., 1832. 98 tf

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

R. COCHRAN, late of the Lafayette Hotel, has taken the large and commodious House known as the Planter's Hotel, at the foot of Hay Mount, on Hay Street, where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. The General Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, where all the Stages arrive at and depart from.

Fayetteville, June 1. 31tf.

HENRY HORN

OFFERS for sale, at the store recently occupied by Mr. W. Whitehead, East of the Planter's Hotel,

50 Bags prime green Coffee
10 hhds Porto Rico and New Orleans Sugar
10 do. prime retailing Molasses
3 do. Sirup for family use
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt
500 sacks do do
Alum, Cadiz and Blown do
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads, assorted
12 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted
Sheet and Hoop Iron
German, blistered and cast Steel,
75 sets Wagon Boxes
600 pieces Castings, assorted
1600 lbs. Cotton Yarn
1000 lbs. Bar Lead
40 bags buck and drop Shot
15 kegs Orange and Dupont's FFF Powder

Pepper, Spice, Race and Ground Ginger, Imperial and Hyson Tea, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Salt Petre, Alum, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Pearl Ash, Window Glass, Candles, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Cotton and Wool Cards, Wool and Fur Hats, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine, Blue Wire, Trace Chains, Frying Pans, Spades and Shovels, Scythe Blades, Cutting Knives, Stone Jugs, Bar Soap, and Starch,

DRY GOODS,
Hardware and Cutlery.

Together with a number of other articles too tedious to mention; all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce. The highest prices will be paid for country produce.

Nov. 6. 5-tf

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

P. DALLEY,

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, his Fall and Winter supply of Goods, which consists of

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware & Cutlery,
HATS, SHOES, IRON, HOLLOW WARE, &c. &c. &c.

All of which he will sell on the most reasonable terms. Country Merchants and others, are invited to call and examine for themselves.

N. B. A good assortment of ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS, kept constantly on hand.

15th Oct., 1832. 2-tf

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having commenced the above business, solicits a share of patronage. All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business appertaining to a general Commission Agency.

DANIEL DICKSON.

Wilmington, N. C. Sept. 21st 1832 99-tf

IMPORTANT
To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

R. MAYNARD & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Person-Street, opposite Willkings & Co.,

ARE now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, & HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. Their Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which they warrant to be genuine, and are determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine their stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

Oct. 1. 800-tf

The Subscriber,

OFFERS for sale at the Store recently occupied by Mr. O. P. Stark—

8 Hhds and 12 bbls good Sugar,
15 bags Coffee,
10 hhds Molasses,
7 tons assorted Iron,
50 kegs Nails,
40 pieces good Hemp Bagging, 42 inches wide,
25 coils of Bale Rope,
100 lbs. Twine,
Sole and Upper Leather,
Bar and Sheet Lead,
Dupont's Gun Powder,
German and Blistered Steel,
Copperas, Spanish Brown and Alum,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Saltpetre and Pearlash,
Gum Shellac and Logwood,
Superfine Flour, and Bacon,
Salt of different qualities, some as low price as 25 cents per bushel. W. WHITEHEAD.

Oct. 15. 2-tf

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they have purchased the Stock of Goods of Mr. *Duncan Smith*, and intend conducting the Tailoring Business under the Firm o

SMITH, McDONALD & CO.

two doors south of Market Square, where they request all to come and examine for themselves

Their Stock consists of a very general assortment of Blue, Black and Olive Saxony CLOTHS, CASSIMERES assorted, superior quality, best plain and figured VELVETS, VESTINGS, CAMLETS, and all necessary TRIMMINGS, of the best kind. Also, a great variety of Sewing and Darning NEEDLES, BODKINS, ect. They pledge themselves to dispose of their Goods at the most moderate prices, and all Work entrusted to them will be done neatly and in a workmanlike manner.

DANIEL SMITH,
JNO. MAC DONALD.
ARCH'D JOHNSON.

June 5, 1832. 83-tf.

TAKEN UP

AND committed to the Jail of this County, a dark mulatto Negro Man, who says his name is Wm. Freeman, and that he is a free man. He is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, 23 or 25 years of age. He has since acknowledged that his name is DEMPS, and that he belongs to Sam. Shaw of Wake County. The owner is notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

FREDERICK MOORE, *Jailer.*

Fayetteville, Nov. 13. 6tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Rail Road.

PURSUANT to the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of North Carolina, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road Company," the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the said Act, *Give Notice,* That Books for Subscription to the Capital Stock of the said Company will be opened at the Court House on Tuesday the 8th instant, and continued open at the Bank of Cape Fear in Fayetteville, after that day until farther notice.

DUNCAN MAC RAE,
J. W. WRIGHT,
JOHN H. HALL,
ROBERT STRANGE,
ALEXANDER ELLIOTT. } Commissioners.

Fayetteville, May 7, 1832. 79tf.

CHEAP NEW GOODS.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL

RESPECTFULLY intimates to his friends and the public, that he is now opening in the new brick Tenement erected by John Kelly, Esq., North West Corner of Market Square, a very handsome and extensive assortment of

New Goods,

carefully selected by himself in New York and Philadelphia, from the *latest importations.* His stock which is unusually complete, embraces a great variety of new and fashionable DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, fine CUTLERY, CHINA, CROCKERY and GLASS WARE, which he confidently asserts will equal in point of quality, any Goods ever offered in this market, and all of which will be sold to wholesale and retail purchasers on the most reasonable terms.—Country Merchants and retail purchasers generally, will find it their interest to call and examine his stock which comprises in part the following, viz.

Super blue, black and mixt Saxony Cloths,
Extra super London blue and black ditto,
Ditto do. light and dark green, brown & olive green,
Dark, Oxford and steel mixt do., very cheap,
Ditto super London black Cassimere,
A large assortment of fine and common Sattinetts,
Some extra super do., very cheap,
White Jeans, Imperial Cord and Rouen Cassimeres,
Pittsburg & bang-up Cords, Beaverteen & Moleskins,
Silk Velvet, Marseilles, Valentia and Swansdown Vesting,
Green, red and white Flannels, fine and common,
White Gauze do., really fine and Salisbury do.
Green Baize and Floor Cloths, oil do., various patterns,
Irish Linen in whole and demi pieces, very superior and unusually cheap,
Ditto do. Sheetings, birds-eye and Russia Diaper,
Heavy Marseilles Counterpanes, col'd do.
Low priced and super quality Bed Ticking,
Apron-Checks, fine and common, Furniture do. and curtain Calicoes,
Gig top Nankeen, a very superior article for that purpose,
Blue and dark colored heavy Camlets, goat's hair do.
Fine and common Circassians and Bombazetts,
Super Bombazines and London imitation painted Muslins,
Ditto Oriental fancy Plaid and Drapery Muslins,
Plain and figured Swiss, Jaconet, Book and Mull do.
Fine and common Cambrics, Bishop Lawn,
Silesia do., Brown Holland and Fustians,
Pink, green, yellow, blue and dark col'd Cambrics,
Linen Cambric, very fine; do. Hdkfs. plain & bord'd,
Bobbinett and thread Laces, Edgings, Insertions, Quillings, &c. &c.
Very rich bl'k and white fig'd Lace Veils, large size,
Super blond Gauze do. white and green,
Beautiful Adelaide lace Collars and open Capes,
Rich gauze Hdkfs, Marabon, scollop and crape do.
Do. do. Scarfs, Prague and Damask Hdkfs.
Rich scarlet, black and white merino Shawls, extra large sizes and very cheap,
Thibet wool and worsted Shawls, printed borders,
Gentlemen's silk and patent gum elastic Suspenders,
Do. silk Hdkfs.
Ladies', Gentlemen's and Misses' silk, cotton, and worsted Hosiery, assorted, do. do. Gloves and white Berlin do.
A very extensive selection of Silks, unusually low, including all the most fashionable colours,
Favaroni's best Italian Lustring, Matteoni's do., superior lustre,
Gros-de-Naps, Swiss and de-Berlin, of all colors and shades, cheaper than any before offered in this market,
Pink, green, yellow, white, blue, and straw colored Florences and Satins,
White and black Satin, green Silk, suitable for Calashes; do. black Serge,
White and yellow marking Canvass, patent Thread all colors,
Best Italian sewing Silk; Saddler's do. and Twist do.
Cap and bonnet Ribbons, a great variety; Taffetas and Gauze do.
Rich Belt Ribbons; bonnet Wire and Trimmings,
3 cases fine Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, some entirely new style, very cheap,
Imitation Flowers, a great variety,
Worsted & silk Braids, silk Cords, Gimps, Ribbon-Wire, Capes, Lacets, and P. Robes,
Some beautiful (real French) 6-4 merino Cloths of the most desirable colors, for ladies' Dresses and Habits, colors warranted genuine,
Light, dark, green, brown, olive, light blue, claret, dark and fawn colored merino Circassians for dresses, very fine,
A very extensive assortment of Calicoes, selected from the *latest* importations, choice style and very cheap,
Brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, *unusually low,*
Heavy Cottenades for Negro clothing,
Ladies' and Misses' prunella, morocco, seal and leather Shoes.
Gentlemen's fine Boots, Bootees, Shoes and Pumps,
Fine and common Brogans and Shoes,
Gentlemen's fashionable satin, beaver & fine fur Hats,
Ditto drab do., very cheap,
Boys' fancy Caps and fine fur Hats,
Gentlemen's heavy silk and cotton Umbrellas, finished in the best style and uncommonly cheap,
Ladies' light do. and Parasols, assorted,
Gentlemen's fashionable Stocks, a great variety and very cheap,
Perfumery, Essences, Oils, Otto of Roses, Pungents, Pomatum, Powder Puffs, vestimental Soap, Indelible Ink, &c. &c.
A general supply of Drugs and Medicines, most commonly called for,
Table Knives and Forks, a great variety,
Desert ditto, of various qualities,
Do. do. ivory handles, with best sabre blades, and balance handles in sets complete,
Do. do. lower qualities, and sets of Carvers & Steel,
Pen Knives and pocket do., a great variety, with 2, 3 and 4 blades, some very superior with pearl and shell handles,
Razors of various qualities, some superior in cases,
Ladies' best refined steel Scissors and gentlemen's pocket do.
Edge Tools, cast steel Axes, Adzes, large sizes, saw Setts, Nut Crackers, patent Augers, spike Gimlets and cast steel Awls,
Locks, iron rim, closet, bastard and fine plate cupboard, till and chest, brass do. and Padlocks,
Cast steel Plane Irons, coach Wrenches & Bed Keys,
Knobs, plated, brass and glass, a great variety,
Cloak and curtain Pins, Escutcheons and do. Pins,
Hinges, Pullies, powder Flasks, shot Belts, sportsmen's Bags, gun Locks and Worms, percussion Caps, screw Drivers and wood Screws, brass Nails and brass stair Rods and Eyes,
Hand and mill Saws, c. & s. Files, Hammers,
Bells, polished house, sleigh, hand and cow Bells,
Snuffers, Trays and steel do., japaned Trays, Waiters and bread Baskets,
Tea Kettles, Britannia coffee and tea Pots,
Plated and Britannia tea and table Spoons,
Steelyards, Squares, iron steel blades and Compasses,
Tin and brass Cocks keyed, some extra large sizes, for Hydrants, &c.
Full plated stirup Irons and bridle Bits,
Saddles and Bridles, extra stirup & bridle Leathers,
An assortment of gig, riding and sportsmen's fancy Whips,
Crockery Ware, some elegant sets of China, 72 pieces complete, smaller do., a great variety and unusually cheap.
A very extensive assortment of plain and rich cut Glass Ware, comprizing a variety of articles rarely to be found in this market.

☞All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash.

Fayetteville, N. C., August 28, 1832. 94tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his and the public that he has now on hand receiving a general assortment of

GOODS,

In the Store of the late Thomas Fuller, and all those wishing to supply themselves with following articles to call and examine his stock intends to sell at the lowest market price for produce:—

15 Hhds. SUGAR, Porto Rico and New
5000 lbs. green St. Jago Coffee,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
German, Blistered and Cast Steel,
192 pieces heavy Dundee and Tow
100 coils Bale Rope,
200 sides best sole Leather,
500 lbs. Harness Leather,
300 lbs. Skirting and Bridle Leather,
50 Hhds. bright retailing Molasses,
600 bushels Alum Salt,
600 bushels Cadiz do.,
126 sacks Liverpool do.,
50 kegs Nails and Brads,
10 bags Spice,
5 do. Pepper,

An assortment of Dry Goods, Shoes, Hats, nets, Hardware, Cutlery, Blacksmith's Tools, and Wool Cards, ready made Clothes and Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs, Loaf Sugar,

JONES FU

October 29. §4-tf

BONNETS and HATS

1 Case Tuscan BONNETS,
1 do Belgian ditto.
2 do Misses, assorted.

—*Also*—

30 doz. Palm leaf HATS,

Received per Steam Boat Henrietta, and for sale

AMOS KIMBALL.

January 8, 1833. 14-tf.

HAIR for Plaistering, for sale by

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

May 8.

Travelling Trunks and Bags.

JUST received an assortment of Leather ELLING TRUNKS and BAGS.

For sale by

A. KIMBALL.

November 13. §6-tf

THOMASTOWN LIME.

100 Casks, in good order, for sale by

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

August 6th, 1832.

Notice to Travellers.

FARE REDUCED.

THE Charleston Mail Coach, via Lumberton Court House, and Georgetown, leaves Planter's Hotel every day at 2 o'clock P. M.

This Line has been greatly improved by the addition of new Coaches and several Teams of Horses. The time so arranged that Godfrey's Ferry and Dee Swamp are crossed by day light: the Hotel accommodation are good.

Fare through $18. Apply for Seats, or for information, at the Planter's Hotel

A. DOUGLASS, *Agent for the Proprietors.*

N. B. All Baggage and Parcels at the owners.

December 10. 19tf

Sugar and Coffee.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR

ST. Croix and New Orleans SUGARS, in
Porto-Rico ditto, in bbls
5 bags sup. old white COFFEE, for family

JOHN M

April 17. 76tf

New Goods.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he is receiving a large stock of DRY GOODS description, which is offered to the public at reduced prices; having been bought mostly at New York package sales, they will be sold extremely low. Merchants from the country, will do well to examine them. Among the Goods are superfine black, olive, brown, bottle green and mixt Sattinets, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Drillings, Cassimeres, Merino Cloths, imitation Merino Brochelles, Lastings, Princettas, Nankeen skins, Bangup Cords, French Drills, Clarets, Cotton, a great variety of fancy *Prints,* new 4-4 and 6-4 Ginghams, 4-4 Parisian Prints, Muslins, Swiss Muslins, cross bar'd Muslins, Jaconet and Book Muslins, Swiss Capes and Fichus, lace Capes and Pelerines, 5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 and Sheetings, 4-4 Irish Linens, Long Lawns, Cambrics, and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, rish Sheeting, 8-4 table Diaper, Russia Diaper, scilles and other Vestings, Palm leaf Hats, merino square and long Shawls, Leghorn and stable Bonnets, Shoes, Carpetings.

SILKS.

Gros-de-Swiss, Italian Lustrings, Gros-de-Naples, blk. Sinchews and Sarsnets, pink and green Florences, rich Vestings, ture and belt Ribbons, fancy gauze Handkfs and Scarfs, Nankin Crape Shawls, Nankin rich fig'd Silks, Barege and Palmerines, Work Bags, ladies' Cravats, bandanna Handkfs &c. &c., together with many other articles ous to enumerate.

JNO. M

April 24, 1832.

Sugar and Coffee

JUST received, by the late arrivals, the

GOODS

Which we offer on very accommodating terms

10 Hhds. Porto Rico and New Orleans
bright and a good grain,
3 do. and 10 bbls. Copperas,
2 do. Jamaica 4th proof Rum,
30 bags high scented Rio Coffee,
20 do. Porto Rico do,
35 do. St. Domingo do.,
10 bbls. Jamaica do.,
10 Bags Pepper and Spice,
5 quarter Cassia Sweet Malaga Wine
5 do. Marseilles Madeira
3 do. Teneriffe do.
50 Kegs Cut Nails, assorted,
20 bbls. N. E. Rum,
10 do. Apple Brandy, very prime,
Cotton Bagging, Saltpetre, Alum and

WILLKINGS

Fayetteville, October 22, 1832.

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having *for the present,* Office at his Dwelling House, on the Dick and Russell streets, and provided himself Warehouses in Campbellton, is prepared on his business as usual.

All kinds of Produce received and sold warded, as may be directed. Goods and dize received and forwarded, together with business pertaining to a general commission

He will also attend to the offering for disnewal and payment of notes at the different in this place, *to which branch of his business particular attention,* and flatters himself, that general knowledge of the business of the will be able to give satisfaction to his em

JOSEPH R